UARY 13

ed. (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square innce times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, nia, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soare authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to

mittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz: - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

TM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and essen tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERTED FROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending. - WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

TOL. XXVII. NO. 8.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1363.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

the Washington Union ABOLITIONISM. abolitionists look forward to conspiracy

e auditionals took forward to conspiracy, on, and servile war, as means for bringing enancipation of the Southern slaves—and with complacency, if not downright ap-d co-operation—is but too evident. They secret agents to the South in the disguise uly, object is to sow disaffection among entice them to run away from their mas-shed their blood if they attempt to reclaim vinstil into them certain dogmas, which cify, but render meritorious, a violation divine and human, and convert the most s into acts of heroism; and they gloat amor of conspiracy or insurrection among hes, sermons, lectures, and pub We could cite scores of examples invoked the British bayonet to aid the massacre of their masters. ose, however horrible and revoltts and American abolitionists, that the triumph in this servile war. Let us nation of free negroes rising among the ates, lords of the soil smoking with the inated masters, and their wives would the sum of human happiness such a result? Would the sufferace be counterbalanced by the prosper-iness of the other? Would the pangs or exiled millions of white men, women, d the destruction of all the landocial improvement, be repaid by the re-pectacle of an industrious, enlightened, nation of blacks, living in the enjoyment resdom, sharing the rewards of salutary ad the high gratifications of moral and in-limprovement? Where is there to be as there ever found, such an example

at St. Domingo, where the early and latest f emancipation, purchased by the massacre, and exile of tens of thousands of white en, and children, are exemplified in the ding despotism, the most corrupt a corrupt and and the rapidly-approaching ruin of that me of the most fruitful regions embosomed evan. We behold there an apt exemplificasings of emancipation. Idlen ombined; the in arte, lazy apathy of the are quickened by stripes to a short-lived and an iron despotism of a semi-barbarous en times more severe than they suffered un-

YER,

MASS.,

alem :

alytical Chem

O., Concord, N. H.;

Freedom.

E, JUSTICE'

THIS DAY, AINARD,

WASHINGTON STREET,

ographic Print, with t

f Freedom, Portraits of

D GARRISON,

EMERSON.

drawn in the highest called French artist, lipes taken expressly st faithful likenesses er presented to the p

ble Print will be sent in es, by mail, free of pos-the same price it is self-companion to this, the will be sent to order

ARD, 124 Washington

ires from our firm

VID B. MOREY, UBEN H. OBER, OMAS SMITH.

be carried on under the , who will continue Britannia Ware; was sortment of Glass and 17 Haverbill street, and

VID B. MOREY,

Constitution,

very Compact; or, Exapers, etc. Selected by Edition, Enlarged. In the America sale at 21 Corabill, Bos y Offices in New York loth, 50 ets.; in thick

sent by mail on the re-int of its postage, riza-ipper covers, sizty cents e Anti-Slavery Office, man street, N. Y.

OMAS SMITH.

MPROMISES.

ill be settled by either at betted will please call and saible.

1mois

LIPS,

KER.

DINGS. V.

my other examples are required, turn toward a. Martinique, and Guadalupe, where the lat experiment of emancipation has been faird. The former is fast relapsing into an Africaal, and in all probability the race of the min will soon be extinguished in that island, day, writes a late visiter, 'the negroes are appropriate of the properties and corrunt. Singing more licentious and corrupt. Singing hurch is made an excuse and a cleak by tices for idleness and licentious revelry. of Kingston, once famed for their orderw nightly seemes of drunkenness and negro drumming and dancing, under eaching and singing at the evening enthusiast can desire.' In Martinique and pe, we understand, these or similar excesses, In Martinique and e distinate proposity to idleness have been, reat degree, checked by subjecting the negroes tary discipline, and thus the mild patriarchal of the master has been replaced by conet. If any more examples are required, reader, if he wishes to be disgusted with pie-f human vice and degradation, visit those is in our great Northern cities where those beings who have been seduced from a comthe home, and the protection of a master whose disnists, are crowded together. If, in contem-ing the seenes of idleness, filth, and most aban-depravity, that will stare him in the face at step-if his ear does not shrink from the oaths blasphemy that will assail him on every hand, the dos not there receive a practical lesson of blessings of emancipation, he must be one of the achest disciples of the abolition school. If it the objected, as has often been the case, that may be traced to the curse of slavery, let

age, it is a see victims to the demon of abolition, when that the promised land in the North, for the a part either live by petty thefts, or become dead this on society. At this moment, a large portion has figitive slaves, and, in fact, of all the free se of the North, would be perishing in the frosts what like grasshappers that have wested their er like grasshoppers that have wasted their er in idleness and unthrift, were it not for the and white men who, like ants, have providing witry stores, and whose charity keeps them. Without doubt, the most speedy and effectual of ridding our country of these firebrands of a would be the success of the advocates of imte emancipation in achieving their freedom. would be an inhuman expedient; for, judgwhat we have seen, and now see, few years I clapse before their indolence, their extrava-their intemperance, want of prudence, carees of the future, together with those evils assuredly wait on the possession of freedom by who know not how to enjoy its blessings—all causes combined would consume them like a cankers, and strew the land with sad monua wild, wilful, remorseless philanthropy, in rushing headlong to attain some distant machable object, is blind to all the obstacles itervene. Again, we ask, would an act folby such consequences as those to which we briefly alluded be conformable to the laws of d and Nature, which have for their object the genral happiness of mankind?

contemplate the Africans in their native land, sted of everything that gives value to liberty,

ec-fourths of them subjected to hereditary

From the Journal of Commerce,

It has been charged upon the New England clergy, at they have used their pulpits to advance the in-sta of a political party, during the late Presiand a political party, during the late Presidic canvase. Some of those clergymen who have most active in preaching party politics, have all to ignore the fact that there has been much itself preaching; but the following facts that terms to the writer's personal knowledge through one observation, or through ear witnesses of character, goes to show that the half has not told on this subject, and that the candidate carried the Eastern States accomplished it carried the Eastern States accomplished it

Your correspondent heard one sermon read, that was preached in a neighboring city on the Lord's day, by one of its pastors. It was mainly upon Kansas, and possessed about as much of truth and religion, as an ordinary article in a Republican newspaper, and no more; for its facts were drawn from newspapers of that class and from the live of

We are permitted to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the United States navy, to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a late distinguished Senator from one of the New England States. The letter is written from on board the United States ship St. Louis, and dated October 15, 1856, at 'Little Fish Bay, West Coast of Africa':—

* * * * * * * * There is very little variety upon this coast. 'Niggers!' slaves! 'niggers!' is the cry. This town is like most other places upon the coast, made up of a few people, called white, and a crowd, a mass of miserable, filthy, worthless, indelent (niggers) natives. If Charles Sumner, Jack Hale, or any other sensible man, wishes or is willing to be permanently cured of his mock philanthropy and sickly sentimentality in regard to the strongest side; necessitating to him the most forlorn ignorance and weakness, yet holding him to the strictest and most terrible account; exposing him to fiere temptation, with or preparation but fear to guard him, it remorseless by destroys him with tortures, while it allows the free miscreant to walk abroad in his impunity. Morality is no help to him. In vain would he urge the screedness of his hut; in vain would he applied the screedness of his hut; in vain would he implore with tears, which might soften the heart of the continuity of his marriage; in vain would he implore with tears, which might soften the heart of the continuity of his marriage; in vain would he implore with tears, which might soften the heart of the proparation but fear to guard him, it remorseless-by descroys him with tortures, while it allows the free miscreant to walk abroad in his impunity. Morality is no help to him. In vain would he urge the screedness of his hut; in vain would he argue the screedness of his hut; in vain would he argue the screedness of his hut; in vain would he argue the screedness of his hut; in vain would he argue the screedness of his hut; in vain would he argue the screedness of his hut; in vain would he argue th universal negro race, he has only to take a six who weep over the darkness of the heathen, sell the months' cruise upon the coast of Africa. If that slave to send the heathen light; they sell him to buy will not cure him, and convince him that his sympathy for the three and a half millions of the happiditused, they sell him to pay schoolmasters for every tribe, him, their toiling servant, him, their homedoor brother, they forbid to read; they put women cure.'

As this I do not believe there is one perso in

As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in 'As I live, I do not believe there is one negro in one thousand upon the coast of Africa, who is as well off, morally, physically, or socially, as the worst abused slave in the United States. Slavery here is slavery indeed, and of the most horrible kind. Cruelty practised here by black slave owners. is heart-rending to witness. Some chiefs (blacks) own theoretically the companies of every hundred negroes, slaves or free, even in the towns, would gladly exchange their condition with the meanest, most ill-Lord et al.—crow, so crow the young cocks—Messrs. change their condition with the meanest, most ill-treated slave in the Union. It is impossible to pic-ture the miserable condition of the native African

Now, we do not mean to say that the Young Men's ture the miserable condition of the native African upon his own soil. Civilization, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is an idea so perfectly absurd, that it does not admit of a thought. With the combined efforts of a million competent, honest, industrious, persevering philanthropists; with millions of money yearly expended to the best possible advantage for a million of years, would not needlessly diminish the pretensions of these fine examples of early piety; but, as modesty is industrious, persevering philanthropists; with millions of money yearly expended to the best possible advantage for a million of years, would not needlessly diminish the pretensions of these fine examples of early piety; but, as modesty is the perfectly convenient, it will do no harm for the virtuous and devoted Eighty-six to cultivate a little of any account to the world at large. So much for "niggers." Having seen our negroes at home in our Southern States, and having seen them here, I regard the "institution," at it exists there, as a benign, nay, heavenly institution, and our Southern brethren deserve the thanks of the whole Christian world for having ameliorated, in such striking contrast with their brethren here, three and a half millions of negroes. * * You may imagine that, although never a Democrat, I pray for the election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the Democratic party is right." upon his own soil. Civilization, or even partial culture, with the mass of natives, is an idea so perfectly absurd, that it does not admit of a thought.

Christian Association is not a bulwark of the faith; we would not needlessly diminish the pretensions of feetly absurd, that it does not admit of a thought. election of Mr. Buchanan, and mainly because upon this negro question the Democratic party is right.'

The remnants of the HUTCHINSON FAMILY, an-The remains of the first-fixed Parks, and nounce a Concert in this city, on Tuesday evening. They have very much lessened their hold on public favor—as much, perhaps, by their want of the artistic skill which an improved public taste requires, as by their attempts to give a political direction to their art. Their participation in the late fanatical Convention held at Worcester, Mass., for the pur-pose of bringing about a dissolution of the Union, is calculated to create in the public mind a contempt is calculated to create in the pulme similar contemps which would probably break out into an open demonstration of indignant feeling, if their influence was sufficient to warrant any fear of the success of their principles.—Newark Daily Advertiser.

Let A Vtrginian, writing to the New Orleans Delta, confesses, ingentously, 'Our profits arise from the raising and sale of negroes.'

SELECTIONS.

LIBERTY AND SLAVERY.

newspaper, and no more; for its facts were drawn from newspapers of that class, and from the lips of political speakers. In another county a pastor, on an exchange of pulpits with a neighboring clergyman, preached a similar discourse. In the same county, a pastor not only labored at home for the same party, but took the stump to advance the same interests. On the Sabbath previous to the general election, the pastors of one of our cities, [more than one of our cities, we guess. Eds.] devoted their main efforts in the pulpit to the same end.

A few other examples in connection with the immediate influence of such preaching. A single pastor, in one of our Atlantic cities not long ago, came out with a political Abolition sermon, which resulted in the withdrawal of eleven families of his congregation. In the same city, when the agent of the greating. In the same city, when the agent of the master is suicidal; for that, legitimately carried out, will prove that no man should be free, and Liberty and Slavery, cannot, it seems to us, mee each other in the domain of argument. For how can there be argument, where there are no common out with a political Abolition sermon, which resulted in the withdrawal of eleven families of his congregation. In the same city, when the agent of the State Domestic Missionary Society called on a gentleman for his annual subscription, he replied, 'no more money shall I give to your society while I live,' When asked for the reason, he answered, 'Your missionaries and officers are giving themselves to preach politics rather than the gospel.' Quite a number of gentlemen have informed me that they have been compelled, reluctantly, to abandon for the time attendance upon the church, owing to the conversion of their pastors into partizan Republican speech-makers. One gentleman, feeling that his pew was uscless with such preaching, sold it; and, hearing of one pastor in another town and denomination, who confined himself to the gospel in his pulpit discussions, sent him fifty dollars towards his support.

All the above examples, with a single exception, refer to the preachers of the Orthodox Congregationalists. It is believed that the state of things was worse with the Baptists, and still worse with the Methodists. And all this preaching was of the same kind, and to advance a single party. I have heard of no preaching to advance either of the other parties, nor of any influence exerted in the palpit for such an end, unless to pray for one's country or its rulers might be so interpreted; and yet there was a small proportion of our clergy, aside from the Episcopal and Catholic, who did not vote for the candidate who swept all New England before him.

These facts are written with pain, by one who is both a matter is and therefore and therefore should be no master. This battle derives the logic of the master is suicidal; for that, legitimately carried out, wit, will prove that no man should be free, and therefore, there should be no master. This battle heroid therefore, there should be no master. This hattle of syllogisms is more extraordinary than that of the Kilkenny contest, each particular, it has the kilkenny conte refer to the preachers of the Orthotox Congregationalists. It is believed that the state of things was worse with the Baptists, and still worse with the Methodists. And all this preaching was of the Same kind, and to advance a single party. I have heard of no preaching to advance either of the other parties, nor of any influence exerted in the pulpit for such an end, unless to pray for one's country or its rulers might be so interpreted; and yet there was a small proportion of our clergy, aside from the Episcopal and Catholic, who did not vote for the candidate who swept all New England before him.

These facts are written with pain, by one who is both a native of, and a lover of New England, and of their clergy, so far as they do the work of their Master. It is to be hoped, for the honor of this Master. It is to be hoped, for the honor of this portion of our beloved country, which has had an honored ancestry and history, that the late disreputable conduct of a large portion of her clergy will never be repeated; for, when professedly Christian ministers are despised, Christianity itself is brought into contempt, since they are regarded as fair representatives of its value.

Had my observation been extensive instead of quite limited, the foregoing picture would have been of too dark a hue for the public eye. There should be a veil thrown over much that has transpired in our churches the past year. It is devoutly to be wished, that a general bondire may be made of the political stuff that has been preached to too patient heures. Thus shall no future historian of the church, however thorough his researches, be able to print the sad tale of our shame.

From the Bostor Post.

THE NEGROES IN AFRICA.

We are permitted to make the subjoined extract from a letter written by an officer of the United States navy, to a friend in this city. The writer is a son of a late distinguished Senator from one of the The American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures 'to all the families in the United States.' A correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist says—'It will meet a warm response in every Christian heart.' May it be fully and truly carried out in all parts of the land'; and proposes the following questions: ignored in this general supply, and will a supply be proclaimed as perfected, while the laboring classes of the South are in a great measure kept out of the subject, and that the Christian community will urge upon the Bible Society the duty of making a do-cided and powerful effort to supply all the families in this land, bond or free, who are destitute, with a copy of the Bible. We hope public attention will be drawn to this

quite the opposite. They were at least as renowned in their day and generation for benevolence, charity and evangelical religion as Mr. Howard Cresby and

and evangelical religion as Mr. Howard Crosby and his associates.

7 The truth is, there was never a more pretentious humbug than this shallow talk of the inconsistency of slavery discussion with the promotion of evangelical religion. It is a humbug without a particle of philosophy or piety, and we fear with very little sincerity. Who doubts that slavery at the South is debauching and demoralizing young men?—that it is fatal to continence, to culture, to temperance, to temper!—that it leads continually to the worst vices denounced by the Church? Now, it would certainly do no harm to the cause of religion in this city if the Young Men's Christian Association should spread information, stimulate discussion, and mildly, and in a spirit of brotherhood, appeal against at least the extension of this great evil. It would do no sharm here, but how much good it might do at the South! How many young persons, full of gen-

DR. LIVINGSTONE ON THE SLAVE

At the instance of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Livingstone briefly delivered his opinions on the subject of the slave trade, at the great public meeting held in London for his reception. The speech is not well reported, but was in substance as follows:— At the instance of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. ' For a series of years, the British government had

coast made the "middle passage" a thousand times worse for the slaves than it otherwise would be. 'Now this," exclaimed Dr. Livingstone, "is all book. (Cheers and laughter). I myself believed it once, and the reasoning was very specious. My brottler, when attending a class on political economy in one of the colleges in the United States of America, the tradent of the colleges in the United States of America, the state of the colleges in the United States of America, the state of the colleges in the United States of America, the state of the colleges in the United States of America, the state of the colleges in the United States of America, the state of the colleges of the colle

New York Tribune, writes to that paper as follows :-

From the American Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Hany years since, there was a proposal to supply the Scriptures to all the families in the United States. An agent of the American Bible Society, in a speech at the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in Exeter Hall, London, announced to the audience that the work had been accomplished. The Christians in England were delighted to hear the news. They afterwards learned, to their astonishment and grief, that the slave population of this country had been entirely overlooked—not being considered as having families. The American Anti-Slavery Society, through a Committee representing five or six religious denominations, in view of the facts, proposed to give the American Bible Society, and remark in England; since which, the American Missionary Association has, to some extent, given, through its agent, copies of the Scriptures to slaves who can read in some of the slave States, with the happiest results. Had they sufficient funds, they are well persuaced that it could be done to a far greater extent.

The American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the United States.

An agent of the American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures' to slaves.

An agent of the American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures to slaves.

An agent of the American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the United States.

An archieve and supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the United States.

An event and the United States.

The American Bible Society has recently proposed to supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the United States.

A correspondent of the Supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the United States.

A correspondent of the Supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the Supply the Scriptures' to all the families in the United States.

A correspondent of supply the Scripture of the Scriptur own expulsion from our system as a matter of necessity. And if your scheme is to be carried out, let us begin now. The sooner the better. Take into

and proposes the following questions:—

'In the event of reaching such a happy result, are we to infer that the slave families are included?

'If the slaveholder is owner of one, or three thousand slaves, is that one family, and if said owner has the Bible, is that great family supplied?

'In the Bible Record for August, mention is made of a "model county" in Texas, as in it was no family destitute of the Word of Life; were slave families in and every age is carried along, as every generation and every age is carried. the pass. I do not share the former; I do not share the present. Prepare, then, in a deliberate and sober and rational manner, for what apparently awaits us. We are carried along, as every genera-tion and every age is carried along, by a force which we cannot control. We cannot avert our destiny by declaring we do not like it. You do not desire the separation of these States. I do not. But the cur-rent sets in that direction. Whether we will or no we daily approach nearer to that goal. If the exist-ing policy of the Government is to be pursued, the avowed designs of the Slave Power are to be un-hindered by legislation or by executive administra-tion. If this great experiment of constitutional freedom in the interest of universal enlightenment and liberty is to be turned from its glorious course and perverted to the destruction of what it was created to uphold, we are forced upon the refuge of separation, or we choose submission, and thus exhibit a shameful desertion of our principles and our duty. Which shall it be? As men bearing manhood in our souls, we have no election, no choice. We are

From the New York Tribune.

From the New York Tribune.

THE FUTURE.

All the arguments devised by intellectual ingenetic factors, though amongst grown-up people it was somewhat difficult thing to trace a fib to its source—(laughter)—that our cruisers on the African coast made the "middle passage" a thousand times worse for the slaves than it otherwise would be.

Now this," exclaimed Dr. Livingstone, "is all bosh. (Cheers and laughter.) I myself believed it once, and the reasoning was very specious. My broth-

erous impulses, might be saved from ruin! How many new States might be saved from the crime and the curse!

But no. The Young Men's Christian Association is too busily engaged in spreading evangelical religion to engage in this truly Christian work. All we can say is, that we are very sorry for them, and wish them a great deal more grace, and a more enlightened discernment. They may possibly find, before they get through with this matter, that they have no Association left; and then what will be come of evangelical religion? The fifty-eight young men who carnestly and honestly opposed this new Declaration of Faith will not sit quietly with gags in their mouths, and will ask for something better than a dry fodder of entities and quiddities. The Sosiety, but not altogether, we trust, to the cause of evangelical religion in New York.

(Laughter.) But I want to know who began those wars. I have a good deal of acquaintance with the native tribes in the interior of Africa, and I find that there is never a war amongst them unless it is about cattle. But when there was a slave trade on the coast, and a market for the sale of the prisoners as possible, the other to defend themselves and children against being taken captive, because they knew the result would be to make them slaves. These wars were fomented and continued by the slave trade, and the silves trade and the coast, and a market for the sale of the prisoners as possible, the other to defend themselves and children against being taken captive, because they knew the result would be to make them slaves. These wars were fomented and continued by the slave trade, and the sale proportion of slaves to the free white population in 1790 was 4,5457, and in 1850 it was 7,2237. If was 7,2377. If was 7,2377. If we are to go on in the same way, as share trade on the coast, and a market for the sale of the white population in 1790 was 4,5457, and in 1850 it was 7,2377. If was 7,2377. If

THE CASE OF ANTHONY ADAMS.

A CITIZEN OF NEW YORK CONDEMNED TO SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune :

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

Sm: The cuse of Anthony Adams, a colored man, just returned from North Carolina, I deem of sufficient moment to lay before the public, and have consequently drawn up a brief history of his imprisonment, for the crime, it would seem, of having been born with a dark skin.

Without entering at all upon the merits and claims of 'the peculiar institution' upon the moral sense of mankind, I will at once enter upon the subject in hand, and furnish a copy of a letter from New York, which gave the first intimation that a free citizen of this State was incarcerated in the jail at Edenton, N. C. Edenton, N. C.

'NEW YORK, July 21, 1856 'New York, July 21, 1856.

'Dean Sir: A few days since, while on a visit to my native town, I learned that a negro man, a stranger in that vicinity, had been arrested and thrown into prison on suspicion of being a runaway slave. He represented himself as being a free man, and a naive of your town.

ive of your town.

'I took an interest in his case, and called at the jail to hear his statement, and see what prospect there was of having him liberated.

'He informed me that his name is Anthony Ad-

of having him hierated.

'He informed me that his name is Anthony Adams, and that he has a sister living in your house. He was formerly in the employment of a Mr. Whitaker as a boatman, and left Port Jervis about eight months ago. At New York, he shipped on board a schooner bound to Plymouth, (N. C.) at which place he has, up to the time of his arrest, resided. He left the town of Plymouth, and went to Edenton on a steamer, the captain of which had him arrested, as the law requires, on his arrival at Edenton, he having no free papers, or seaman's protection, to prove his being a free man.

'At his request, I write you to ask if you will send out an affidavit to establish his freedom.

'He informs me that you are a lawyer, and of course will know how to proceed in his case.

'The laws of North Carolina are very strict in regard to free negroes coming into the State, and impose a fine on them, for which they are liable to be sold into slavery for a term of years. If the boy has stated facts to me, and has any friends that desire his return home, you can procure his release without any difficulty by sending out the affidavit before the sea.

itated facts to me, said me any return home, you can procure his release without any difficulty by sending out the affidavit before the ses-sion of the next County Court, which will be early in

'Mr. Malachi Haughton, a lawyer of Edenton, will attend to his case without any charge, if you will end him the proper proofs of his being a worthy free perry.

free negro.

If the boy left your town for any improper conduct, and is in any way vicious or trifling, it may be as well to let him have a good master, and try a few ears of wholesome plantation labor. He says he about eighteen years of age. I should be pleased to hear from you on the subject, as I have some curiosity to know whether his statements are true or not.

'Yours, very respectfully,

[Directed] C R H

To James Bennet, Esq., Port Jervis, N. Y.

This letter was received by Mr. Bennet on the 23d July, and was the first intimation that Adams was in any difficulty. And in order to effect his release and restore him to freedom, the following affidavits were forwarded to Mr. Haughton, at Edenton, N. C., and a request, if the papers were insufficient, to indicate at once what further steps were necessary; and also furnish the amount of his jail fees, and what other funds would be necessary to effect his discharge:—

feet his discharge:—

State of New York, County of Orange, ss.:

James Bennet, of said county, being duly sworn, says he is a citizen and freeholder of the town of Deerpark therein, that he has been acquainted with Anthony Adams, now about the age of eighteen years, said to be in prison in Edenton, North Carolina, and has known him from birth, as well as his mother; that Ann Adams, the mother of said Anthony Adams, was born in the town of Montague, in Sussex county, State of New Jorsey, being next adjoining to this, the town of Deerpark, upon the premises of James R. Cole, Esq.; she was married to George Adams, a free black of this town, and Anthony is a child of that marriage, and is also free; that the father of Anthony is now dead, having been killed some ten or twelve years since by means of a scythe; and said Ann, his mother, is still living in this town, as is also Elizabeth, or 'Lib,' his sister, now residing with deponent as a eet his discharge :mother, is still living in this town, as is also Elizabeth, or 'Lib,' his sister, now residing with deponent as a domestic servant; that the last knowledge deponent had of said Authony Adams, he was boating for one Mr. Whitaker, upon the Delaware and Hudson canal; and further, that he, the deponent, knew the said Anthony Adams to be a free black and citizen of the State of New York. Further saith not.

[Signed]

[Signed] JAMES BENNET.

Sworn to this 25th day of July, 1856, before me.
FRANCIS MARVIN,
A Justice of the Peace of Orange County.

[Certified by Charles Drake, Clerk of Orange Count, N. Y., and bearing the seal of the County.]

ty, N. Y., and bearing the seal of the County.]

State of New York. County of Orange, ss.:
Oliver Young being duly sworn, says he is a resident and freeholder of the town of Deerpark, in said county of Orange; that he is acquainted with Anthony Adams, a young colored man, of the age of about eighteen years, now said to be confined in jail in Edenton, in the State of North Carolina; that he has been acquainted with said Anthony since he was a very small boy, and knows him to be a free citizen of the said town of Deerpark, and further saith not.

(Signed.) O. YOUNG.

(Signed,)
'Sworn this 25th day of July, before me,
'FRANCIS MARVIN,
'A Justice of the Peace of Orange County. [Certified and sealed with seal of Orange Co., N. Y.

as above.]

'State of New York. Orange Co., ss,—Alfred Bullock, of raid county, being duly sworn, says, that he is a rosident and freeholder in said county; that he is acquainted with Anthony Adams; that he has known him since he was a small boy; that the said Anthony and his father George have worked upon the farm of deponent frequently during several successive years heretofore; and that he knows the said Anthony Adams to be a freeman and citizen of the State of New York; and further saith not.

(Signed.) ALFRED BULLOCK.

'Sworn this 25th July, 1856, before me,

'RANCIS MARVIN,
'A Justice of the Peace of Orange County.'

'A Justice of the Peace of Orange County
[Certified and scaled with the seal of Orange (

Having thus transmitted these papers to Edenton, N. C., the friends of Adams awaited a speedy answer; but no tidings of further proceedings were received until about the first of December, when Mr. Bennet received the following communication:

'EDENTON, (North Carolina,) Nov. 17, 1856. ES BENNET, Esq.; Sin-There is a negro that he belongs in your place—that his mother's name is Ann Adams, and that he has a sister living with you. He is in jail as a runaway slave, not having any evidence of his freedom, and will be dealt with as the law of this State directs, unless proof of his freedom can be made. He says his age is about nineteen. Fearing no one would attend to his matters, I have volunteered to write you in relation thereto. He tells me that you know him well, and can identify him. I understand that depositions have been taken in your place and sent here as evidence of his freedom, but being taken ex parte, were not introduced. If you know the man, I think it very necessary that you should come, and if it is impossible for you to do so, he says, please get Mr. Sanford Nearpass to come, who he says also knows him. His expenses will have to be paid, which I suppose will be about \$75.6 if it is attended to soon. I hope you will give this your immediate attention. It is a hard case for him to remain in jail all this winter, and then be disposed of as a slave, if he is a freeman, of which I Fearing no one would attend to his matters, I have disposed of as a slave, if he is a freeman, of which I have no doubt. If you will come, it will save the trouble, delay and uncertainty in taking depositions. ou may depose that there was such a man left your ace, as he describes himself to be, &c.; but that will not prove that this is the identical person. If, however, con, nor any one else that knows him, cannot come, you will let me know by whom you propose to prove his freedom, and before what Commissioner, for this State, you intend taking the evidence, in order that the Attorney for the State in this place may be regu-

the Attorney for the State in this place may be regularly notified of the time and place of such taking.

Your immediate attention will confer a great favor on the poor negro. I have no doubt he will do any thing for you, in the way of compensation, that he is able. He has no money, consequently few friends.

Yours, &c., WILLIAM R. SKINNER,

Clerk of Chowan County Court.

'N. B. A Court can be called at any time, if you conclude to come.

W. R. S.'

Upon the receipt of this letter of Mr. Skinner Mr. Bennet conferred with some friends, and it was thought that the attention of the Executive of the State of New York should be called to the subject, and request the Governor to send an agent, and in the name and by the authority of the State, procure the release of one of her citizens. It may be here remarked, that about four months had elapsed since the affidavits, properly certified, had been forwarded to Edenton, N. C., before Mr. Skinner, the Clerk of the County Court, gave information that they were

To the first letter addressed by Mr. Bennet to the Governor, he received the following reply:

STATE OF NEW YORK, Executive Department,

Albany, Dec. 6, 1856.

DEAR Sin: In the case of the colored man held i Dear Sig: In the case of the colored man held in North Carolina, it is necessary to present to the Governor evidence of his having been kidnapped. Their the Governor can send an agent after him at the expense of the State. See Laws of 1840, page 319.

'How came Adams in North Carolina?

'Yours, respectfully,

GEO. E. BAKER.

· JAMES BENNET, Esq., Port Jervis, N

To enable the Governor to have a more detailed history of the case, Mr. Bennet wrote again, en-closing a copy of all the information he had respect-ing Adams, which was, the letter from New York f July 21, the letter of W. R. Skinner, Clerk be Court in Edenton, N. C., dated Nov. 17, 185 Edenton, N. C., dated Nov. and the affidavits of Messrs. Bennet, Young, and Ballock, forwarded to Edenton July 26, 1856.

Ballock, forwarded to Eachton July 20, 1856.

It was while these papers were at Albany, awaiting the decision of Gov. Clark, that the writer of this received a letter from the Hon. A. S. Murray, Washington, D. C., covering a letter addressed to W. H. Sawad, Fee, "Too latters and the Wm. H. Seward, Esq.' The letter, and the reply of Gov. Seward, are essential to a full history f the case, and I insert them accordingly.

The letter of Mr. Murray urged the necessity of

sending a person immediately to Edenton to identify Adams and bring him home. The following is the letter of Gov. Seward :-

'EDENTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1856.

WM. H. SEWARD, Esq.:
SIR.—The object of this letter is to inform you that a black man, or negro, calling himself Anthony Adams, hailing from Port Jervis, New York, has been in jail here since the 20th of June, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold, if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person. His friends have been informed of his where-abouts, and that he certainly will be sold for his jail fees, if some one who knows him does not come on and release him. He appears to be a quiet man. His offence is that he came to reside in the State. Our laws will not allow Northern free negroes to set-

It is a burning shame that the citizens of Porervis should allow a citizen to remain in jail six ecause they are too penurious to come on and re nize him, and a damnable shame that the great Sta of New York, after shricking for negro freedom voting for Fremont and free negroes—should abandor one of her citizens. You being at the head of your Republican party—a man of sense and cunning—is the reason why I address you. If you will not help your friend, you must call on your friend Horace Greeley. Had it not been for Col. R. T. Paine, who e been sold long since. Call on Col. Paine for in-Yours, &c., 'FRED. L. ROBERTS.' formation.

To this letter, Mr. Seward replied as follows : -

'Washington, Dec. 17, 1856.

'Deas Sin,—Your letter of the 14th inst., informing me 'that a black man, calling himself Anthon Adams, hailing from Port Jervis, New York, has bee in jull since the 20th of June last, at an expense of thirty cents per day, and will be sold if his identity cannot be established by some respectable white person — That his friends have been informed of his whereabouts, and that he will certainly be sold for his jail fees, if some one who knows him does not on and release him,' has just been received

The subject is entirely new to me, and I thank you, very sincerely, for the information.

'I have at once written to a discreet person at Port Jervia, requesting that an agent, qualified by the accessary personal acquaintance with the person, may go to your place and effect the release.

is liberation, and to draw on me, at sight, this place, for the amount, and I will pay the sam on sight of your draft, so that the danger which result from delay at Port Jervis may be avoided. · I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, · WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

FREDERICK L. ROBERTS, Esq., Edenton, N. C. Without waiting for an answer from the Gover-

writer of this received information from Washington, requesting us to send an agent to North Carolina to identify Adams, he called upon the Hon. James Bennet, and suggested that ald proceed at once to Edenton, N. C., and To this he finally consented, and on the 29th De-

cember, left Port Jorvis on his mission.

Just as he was leaving, however, he received the following letter from Albany:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 26, 1856

DEAR SIE,-The Governor is very desirous of aiding you in the rescue of the kidnapped Adams, but he is advised that the law makes no provision for Ad-ams's rescue by authority of the State. He is there-fore reluctantly compelled to return you the papers. Yours, respectfully, GEO. E. BAKER, Private Secretary.

JAMES BENNET, Esq."

Mr. Bennet proceeded at first to Washington where he was introduced to Col. Paine of the House of Representatives from North Carolina, and from him learned the true history of Adams's imprisonment, the interest that several of the most influer tial men of Edenton had manifested to clease of Adams, and the proper course for him to pursue to effect Adams's rele

After various delays on the way, Mr. Bennet finally arrived at Edenton; and, as the Hon. Mr. Paine had given him letters, and also had apprised his friends that Mr. Bennet was on his way to ify Adams, no difficulty was interposed, and net, with Adams in charge, left Edenton,

Personally appears before me, one of the Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Chowan, and State of North Carolina, the bearer, Anthony Adams, and proves by James Bennet, Eq., that he, the said Adams, is a citizen of the State of New York, conse-quently entitled to all the privileges of a free person

'ALEXANDER CHESINE, J. P.'

uine signature appears above, is an seting Just the Peace in and for said County, duly commiss

and qualified.

'Given under my hand and seal of said Court at offlee in Edenton, this 7th day of January, 1857.

[L. s.]

'WM. R. SKINNER, Clerk.'

With this certificate Mr. Bennet left Edenton.

With this certificate Mr. Bennet left Edenton, under the impression that he and his charge would have no further difficulty in passing through the States on his journey toward the North Star.

But arriving at Portsmouth, Va., he found a law lying directly across his track, and was flatly told by the captain of the steambout upon which he wished to take passage to Baltimore, that he could proceed no further with Adams, unless he (Bennet) Inflamity shidders at the winds, and is charge would have no further difficulty in passing through the States on his journey toward the North Star.

But arriving at Portsmouth, Va., he found a law lying directly across his track, and was flatly told by the captain of the steamboat upon which he wished to take passage to Baltimore, that he could proceed no further with Adams, unless he (Bennet) could prove by some person in Portsmouth that the colored man with him was a free man. Mr. Bennet in vain showed his pass from the Clerk of Edenton—in vain offered to make affidavit himself before the Mayor that Adams was a free man. The oath of some person in Portsmouth, that he believed Adams to be free, would alone answer.

Mr. Bennet recollected that while staying at Portsmouth the Sunday previous, he had formed a slight acquaintance with a gentleman stopping at the public house, had told him his business in going to North Carolina, and had also showed him the letter of Col. Paine. It occurred to him that perhaps this stranger would feel justified in going be-

the public house, had told him his business in going to North Carolina, and had also showed him the letter of Col. Paine. It occurred to him that perhaps this stranger would feel justified in going before the Mayor and making the required oath that he believed Adams to be a free man, and in charge of Mr. Bennet to convey him to the State of New State as it does a slave owner over his chattels in a free State.

Mr. Bennet found this gentleman, (to whom he free State. feels under many obligations,) and having gone be-fore the Mayor, secured the necessary papers to en-

fore the Mayor, secured the necessary papers to enable him to proceed to Baltimore.

Arriving at Baltimore, Mr. Bennet repaired at once to the railroad station, and asked for tickets for himself and Adams. 'Who will be responsible for the colored man you have with you?' inquired the ticket agent. 'I am responsible for him,' replied Mr. Bennet. 'Ah! my dear sir, that will not answer. We cannot take the colored man unless you give bonds to the amount of \$1,000.' Remonstrance was all in vain. The bond must be given by somebody who was known to the agent.

The title state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Die cach States shall be entitled to all privileges and im

monstrance was all in vain. The bond must be given by somebody who was known to the agent.

Mr. Bennet did not know a single person in Baltimore, and of course could not at once comply with this requirement. Determined not to be foiled, he started for the Washington depot, and took the cars for the district the depot and took the cars. started for the Washington depot, and took the ears for that city, taking Adams with him, (not daring to leave him in Baltimore, lest he might be again kidnapped.) and the gentlemanly agent making not the least objection to his having a colored man with him, as he was now going South. Mr. Bennet legain called on the Hon. A. S. Murray and the diemma in which he found himself. The latter gentleman gave Mr. Bennet a letter to two gentlemen in Baltimore, either of whom was requested to give the requisite bond, and Mr. Bennet left Willard's quite sure that all further trouble and delay were at an end.

Away to Willard's again must Mr. Bennet go, and did go—and lost that train—and procured the required certificate, and then Mr. Bennet and Adams were again on their way for Baltimore. The first gentleman to whom Mr. Bennet gave his letter from ought to treat such loose charges with the silent Gov. Seward proceeded at once to the proper officer, gave the required bond of \$1,000, and Mr. Bennet gave the required bond of \$1,000, and are belieft Baltimore and the slave States, with a more per-

fore entertained.

After two weeks' absence, this journey to North Carolina, undertaken at this most inclement season of the year, at an expense of some \$200 furnished by the liberality of a few individuals, has this poor colored man been restored to freedom; after havin en thrown into jail on the 20th June last, trie for the crime of going into the State of North Caro lina to 'reside,' and fined by the Court of Edentor ery-and would have been, if Col. Paine, Dr Warner, Mr. Skinner, and a few other gentlemen at Edenton, had not interposed and raised objections to the legality of his arrest. To these gentlemen, Mr. Bennet wishes to express his high appreciation of

their kindness The real facts of this case of Adams, as they are obtained from Col. Paine and others—as well as the obtained from Col. Paine and others—as well as the statement of Adams himself since his return—ap-pear to be these: Sometime in November, 1855, Anthony Adams, the colored man in question, ship-ped on board the schooner James S. Davenport, bound from New York to Plymouth, N. C., the Captain agreeing to give him \$20 per month until his return to New York. Adams says he was taken sick at Plymouth, and the Captain had him sent to the Hospital. Here he remained about two months, and after having recovered, he hired out on a fishing boat for about two months; worked awhile on the roads in Plymouth : was again taken sick; and while yet unable to work, but sufficiently recovered to be about the place, he was on board a steamboat (the Chieftain,) lying at the wharf, talking with the hands of the boat; the boat unexpectedly, to him, shoved from the wharf, and he then made an effort to get ashore, and would have jumped overboard and to get ashore, and would have jumped overboard and swam ashore, but the Captain of the boat seized him, tied him with a strong rope, accused him of being a runaway slave—and when the boat arrived at Edenton, N. C., the Captain gave him, still tied, in charge of a constable, who immediately carried him to the jail of that place, and there he remained from the 20th of June, 1856, till January 7th, 1857, to the beautiful from the captain for the place of the transfer of the captain of the form except when he was taken into Court, and tried fo coming into the State to reside. At this trial, he understood that he was fined \$500, and would be sold into slavery for a number of years; and while he was in jail, a number of slave-dealers came in the prison, examined him, and made many insulting remarks in regard to what they would do when the bought him—some naming a price which they would give, &c. Adams says he has always declared that he was a free man, and never intended to reside in the State; that several gentlemen had interested themselves in his behalf; that the happiest moment of his life was when he heard the voice of Mr. Bennet in his prison-house, who he believed had come to release him; and that now he is again restored to freedom, he can only give assurances of a crystold.

that State, for having, against their laws, come into the State to 'reside,' and satisfying himself that Adams was really a freeman; and learning the still more important fact that Adams had been brought against his will, and that the only evidence of his being a freeman was the statement of Adams himself which in North Caroline could not be taken as self, which in North Carolina could not be taken as evidence, they (Col. Paine and others) were determined, if possible, to have the judgment set aside, and prevent the sale of Adams. This was effected, and Adams retained in jail under a complaint of his being a runaway slave, while Mr. Skinner was to apprise Mr. Bennet of Port Jervis, N. Y., of the condition of things—doubting not but that successful efforts would be made to restore Adams to freedom. I have thus given a brief history of this case, and leave you to make such comments, and draw such inferences, as you may; but would myself remark that it is another instance of partial legislation in favor of slavery, in this case so palpable that even

inferences, as you may; but would myself remark that it is another instance of partial legislation in favor of slavery, in this case so palpable that even a doughface may discern it. Had a slave been arrosted in Port Jervis, the Marshal's posse, backed by the whole military force of the Government, might have been put in requisition upon the outh of a claimant before a commissioner that 'the property' belonged to Mr. A. of Edenton, N. C., and the treasury would have bled freely to forward to Edenton in the quickest possible time 'the chattel' whose 'service or labor was due' to Mr. A. But if the poor, trembling 'property personal' should set up a claim that he was free, no evidence of that fact could be shown at Port Jervis. It would be enough

State of North Carolina, Choran County:—I, William R. Skinner, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Clear after arriving in Edenton, N. C., and no rail-quarter Sessions of the County and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that Alexander Chesine, whose generating Justice of County and State aforesaid, road agent would demand certificates and bonds at do hereby certify that Alexander Chesine, whose generating Justice of County and State aforesaid, road agent would demand certificates and bonds at do hereby certify that Alexander Chesine, whose generating the county of the coun dom to Slavery.

But a free citizen of the Empire State-

But a free citizen of the Empire State—or, as Fred. L. Roberts has it, 'the great State of New York'—is seized—tied, hand and foot—thrust into jail in a slave State—tried, and condemned to be sold as a slave, on the false charge that he came to 're side ' in the State of North Carolina,

Humanity shudders at the wrong, and slaveholders themselves throw their influence in favor of jus-

The fourth article, second section of the Constitu-

tion of the United States declares: 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and im-munities of citizens in the several States.' Did Anthony Adams, a citizen of New York, receive Legislature of the State of New York will

Port Jervis, Jan. 30, 1857.

From the Milwaukee Democrat;

The growth of the Disunion sentiment in this

sure that all further trouble and delay were at an end.

Arrived at the station in Washington. 'I will take two tickets for Baltimore—one for myself and one for this colored man.'

The agent, looking at Mr. Bennet, asked, 'Who is responsible for the black man?'

'I am, sir; and here is the certificate that Adams is a free man.'

'That will not answer. Where did you stop?'

'At Willard's.'

'You must get him or some one else to say it is all right, or we cannot carry him.'

But we do not wish to discuss, in this essay, the 'But I shall lose the train. I assure you this is

'You must get him or some one case to say it all right, or we cannot carry him.'

'But I shall lose the train. I assure you this is a freeman, and I have a perfect right to carry him with me.'

'Can't help it, sir. You must get Willard or say, has not treated the distinguished men who become one else to certify these facts, or he can't go.'

Steal by an abrogation of the present Constitution contempt they merit. As for the pseudo-Democratic press, the Union hobby has long been its only stock left Baltimore and the slave States, with a more perfect hatred of the institution of slavery than he ever before entertained.

MORE VILLANY IN KANSAS.

It will be seen by a letter from our Kansas corspondent, that a new and important move has en made in the Bogus Legislature toward the framing of a pro-slavery Constitution.

This bill provides for the taking of a census, or list of voters, by certain bogus officials, who have an absolute and unlimited discretion to place on that list any person whom they may choose to set down as 'un' inhabitant' of the Territory on the 1st of April next. This list is to be returned to the Judge of Probate, in each county, before the 10th of April, which bogus official is vested with the power of adding to, or striking from the list, until the 1st of May; inhabitancy on the 1st of April still being the only test provided.

These lists thus made out are to be printed and vides for the taking of a census, or list These lists thus made out are to be printed and

circulated, and on the basis of this enumeration, the Delegates, sixty in number, are to be apportioned by the Governor to the Election Districts. The election of Delegates is to take place on the third ty Coart, and to be presided over by three Judges of Election appointed by the same bogus tribunal. The Delegates thus elected are to assemble at Lecompton Delegates th on the first Monday of September. The bill tains no provision for submitting the Constitution thus framed to the approval of the inhabitants of the Territory—which, in the interval between the choice of the Convention and the completion of their labors, will be likely to double in number and such a submission to popular approval evidently

forms no part of the plan.

To a Constitution frame stitution framed by such a Convention the same objection will lie which is urged agains the same objection will be which is urged against the existing Free State Constitution—namely, that of being the Constitution of a faction, and not a free and full expression of the sentiment of the people of Kansas. There is the additional and most fatal objection, that the people of the Territory have no check upon the doings of the sixty Delegates. who, if they should happen to be mainly elected by Missourians who had become inhabitants on the lat of April for the very purpose of being registered on the list of voters, and whose residence in the Territory may have cased with the act of voting—the interval being also mainly passed in Missouri—would nevertheless, under the provisions of this act, enjoy the privilege of imposing a Constitution on Kansas, to which the real inhabitants of the Territory would have no power of saying nay .- Tribune.

to release him; and that now he is again restored to freedom, he can only give assurances of a grateful heart toward every one who has been instrumental in his rescue.

I understand from Mr. Bennet that he learned from Col. Paine, that having heard that a colored man, claiming to be a freeman, was likely to be sold under a judgment obtained in one of the Courts in that State, for having, against their laws, come into the State, for having, against their laws, come into the State to treid, and appropriate the state of the st

The Liberator

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN CONTINENTAL EU-ROPE.

Mrs. Stowe writes from Europe to the Indep hat on that side of the water, with men who feel the hain of a despotic government, and who sigh and long for the free air which Northern Americans breathe,- it is inconceivable how quick-sighted they become in all the ethics of the great question of slavery'; and to this she adds, that she generally finds well informed on that subject, and watching with keen interest the movements relating to it in

It is to be hoped that Mrs. Stowe finds some better xamples of the intelligence and discrimination which she praises, than are exhibited in an article entitled 'The present crisis in the United States,' which appears on the first page of the Independent of February 5th. This article, written for, and published in the Archives du Christianisme, was sent to Mrs. Stowe by the editor of that publication, with a request for its transmission to this country, that Christians in America may see how their cause looks in the eyes of Christians in Europe. Thus we now have it in the Christians in Europe. Thus we now have it in the Christians to the Christians to the Christian elements of the counsels of additional tax to gain it. tled 'The present crisis in the United States,' which Christians in Europe. Thus we now have it in the Independent, and are enabled, in our turn, to judge of the ethical accuracy and clearness of vision of one, at least, of the Christians of Europe. Mrs. Stowe further informs us that the writer of this article, Count de Gasparin, is a man whose personal character and standing in society entitle his opinions to the greatest weight; that he distinguished himself in the National Assembly by his auti-slavery zeal in the debates viewed for and against slavery. In the French colonies: and that he only one.

'In the United States, thanks to the Christian element which now more and more rallies to this standard, the war against slavery has at last won the place which belongs to it. Ten years ago, its rank was almost the last, and the question of slavery figured among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought standing in society entitle his opinions to the greatest weight; that he distinguished himself in the National Assembly by his auti-slavery zeal in the debates.

'In the United States, thanks to the Christian element which now more and more rallies to this standard, the war against slavery has at last won the place which belongs to it. Ten years ago, its rank was almost the last, and the question of slavery figured among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many others in the election programmes, and those who sought to make it dominant were thought among many othe al Assembly by his anti-slavery zeal in the debates relative to slavery in the French colonies; and that he is at present one of the most active and influential members of the French Protestant church. We presume him to be the same Count de Gasparin whose book, recently translated in this country, 'Science vs. Modern Spiritualism,' makes the curious blunder of identifying the American Unitarians with the American spirit-rappers.

Yes—the only one. They had but slavery in view. They voted for and against slavery.'
Such a defeat as this last is-sure to end in a victory. What progress! This subordinate question has become the only one! Abolition, which was scarcely a party, has become the avowed sentiment of half the triumphs of slavery in this nineteenth century are enough to make us blush and hang the head, we recover heart when we see of what miracles the Christian faith is capable. On this rock shall be broken all the efforts of the enemy.

To show that the author of this article understands all the efforts of the enemy.

'Notice, that anti-slavery has almost attained the majority. Never was a President elected with so few

'To create enough slave States to counterbalance *To create enough slave States to counterbalance the creation of the free, is their natural line of policy. Hence come continual aggressions and new projects for ever rising from the ashes of the old; and in all, the common end is not the glory of the confederation, but the formation of new slave States. Yesterday it was Texas, to-day it is Kansas, to-morrow it will be Mexico—then Nicaragua, already occupied by Walker. Again they will essay to lay the hand on Cuba, to Mexico—then Nicaragua, already occupied by Walker. Again they will essay to lay the hand on Cuba, to make sure the perpetuity of slavery there, and to prevent the scandal of her abolition—scandal which the American government has already declared would be equivalent to a declaration of war.

In a word, to confirm slavery wherever it is threatened—to carry slavery wherever it does not now exist—to swell the disease to enormous proportions—to discourage all those who attempt to heal it—such is the plan of action personified by the newly elected American groups and the same things in similar circumstances.

of action personified by the newly elected American President—the plan for which the South has voted as which Pennsylvania (ah, Pennsylnia!) has given her twenty-seven votes.

Well, then, what is there under this word slavery?

hear many people talk, one would imagine slavery
not so black as it is painted. We do not want for and Dred, and who give us to understand that our credulity is abused, and that the reality is very differ-

Very well, then, do not read Madame Beecher Stowe, read simply the journals of the South—the sermons of the South—the advertisements of the South—the official acts of the South, and what will you see? I do not speak of what lies at the bottom of slavery, always and everywhere: men sold like beasts, the irresponsible power with all its brutalities, the constant murder of the immortal soul for which Christ died, the privation of every right of immortality, the laws against instruction, the difficulties of enfranchisement, the insecurity of marriage. Lay all this aside for a moment, and look on one simple common scene.

Come with me to this place in the neighborhood of a church, and these men who come here to hear the

Come with me to this place in the neighborhood of a clurch, and these men who come here to hear the Gospel, what are they going to do? They are going to sell one by one the members of a family, who are exposed on the stand, advertised to be sold singly or in lots, at the convenience of purchasers. This one buys the wife, that the husband, a third carries off the son, a fourth the daughter—the infant torn from the arms of its mother is disposed of in its turn. These cannibal deeds—how they cry out before God! Ah, Prench Protestants and the pro-slavery Protestants of I despair of the nation which permits them, which encourages them, which labors to propagate them, if I could not also cast my eyes on the intrepid phalanx of Christians, who pray and work, and who in the end must conquer. They will save their country at last, and even now they preserve it. Without them one could not but expect the approaching fulfilment of this word pronounced by an American statesman; "I are the prosadery Protestants of the country, than as a hater of slavery, though we doubt not that he does hate it.

We doubt not that there are in Europe better representatives of anti-slavery than Count de Gasparin. But we have no idea that any experience of Europethis word pronounced by an American statesman; "I are the prosadery Protestants of the country, than as a hater of slavery, though we doubt not that he does hate it.

s just."
But that is not all. There are States in the Union, year, face to face with the pro-slavery American government, and especially with its willing ally and efficient bulwark, the pro-slavery American church.—
where a child. The proprietors break thus all the bonds of affection, annihilate the family, torture a thousand miserable hearts, and reserve their indignation for those odious abolitionists who dare blame the housand miserante nearest housand miserante nearest housand miserante nearest housand miserante nearest housand the consuming of the South. As to the cargoes of slaves thus gathered, these they embark on the Mississippi, to be employed in the consuming States, of which the culture devours without ceasing the negroes that Virginia and Carolina produce. Is the African slave the Mississippi, and Carolina produce. Is the African slave the concourse of people were assembled a large concourse of people were assembled as the control of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) grow Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the Burning of Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the Burning of Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the Burning of Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the Burning of Mose, is taken from the Eurala Native Countrol of the Burning

Such are the facts, not exceptional but general, to reality composed, their consciences would be and that they were piling on more wood to Would they dare to pray thus: "Oh, Lord, body." which perpetuate impurity, which destroy marriage, which annihilate the family, which crush the most sacred affections ?? No, with such a view they would not persist one day; no sacrifice would be too great for them to be free from it.'

very is, and how church-members (whom he calls to Heaven. Christians) and their clergymen not only maintain, but approve and glorify it. Now let us see what is We judge this Spartan to be a legitimate descendhis attitude towards these men :-

And again :-

entangled in the same co As if that would justify such a position ! and again :

The following passage shows that Count de Gaspa-

to demand that the ancient boundaries placed by compromise should be respected, that slavery should not be allowed to overleap them for the invasion of Kansas, and that all new conquests of territory should be arrested.

But, though he thus clearly understands this, his whole article shows that he recognises (or chooses to mention) no organized movement in the United States in opposition to slavery except that of thes Fremonters. We must suppose, of course, that Mrs. Stowe has had no personal communication with Count de Gasparin, or she would have given him better information.

Our next extracts from this article will show the two things; first, that its author constantly applies the epithets 'anti-slavery' and 'abolition' to these same Fremonters, who, he has already admitted, aim ed 'not the least in the world at immediate emanci pation,' and who distinctly agreed 'that the ancien boundaries placed by compromise should be respected, and next, that he relies upon the Church, either a forming an integral part of the Fremont movemen or prospectively to be allied with it, for the ultimat overthrow of slavery.

what slavery is, we give the following extract. He is speaking of the course of policy systematically pursued by the Slave Power:—

Notice, that anti-slavery has almost attained the majority. Never was a President elected with so few votes as Buchanan. If from the electors we turn back to the people themselves, we should doubtless discover a majority for Fremont.

Here, then, is the position of Count de Gasparin.

He further intimates that such censure is not

Christian method of proceeding.

Clearly recognizing that the Fremonters did not aim, the least in the world, at immediate emancipation, that they did not propose to touch slavery in is not so black as it is painted. We do not want for the States at all, and that they were ready to concede shrug their shoulders when one speaks of Uucle Tom its indefinite and unmolested continuance there, he yet speaks of the large minority attained in the vote for Fremont in the following preposterous terms :-Behold the immense, hourly increasing army

nise, any better representative of Christianity in this country than the American Church, nor any better

very, as standing in the defence of freedom, year after year, face to face with the pro-slavery American gov-

THE BURNING OF A NEGRO. The following account of the burning, at Abbeville, (Ala.) of the negro Mose, is taken from the Eufala Native: 'It will be recollected that the crime for which

Mose was burned was the murder of his master. large concourse of people were assembled at Abbevill numbering 4000 to 5000. The negro was taken from and the lacts, not exceptional but general, to numbering 4000 to 5000. The negro was taken from and proclamations of the South, give a character into the sheriff. The place was arranged before the negro contestably official. The contest does not relate to arrived. I proclamations of the South, give a character intestably official. The contest does not relate to
annees or theories, but to authentic facts occurring
annees or theories, but to authentic facts occurring
arranged in diameter about six feet, and about four romances or theories, but to authentic facts occurring each year, each day, in the open day-light, and on the very broadest seale. And it finds Christians to approve it. To approve, did I say? To glorify it rather. And multitudes of clergymen, blindly devoted to this state of things, pray. God to maintain it. Ah, how wonderful is the power of prejudice and habit, how perfidious the deceptions of interest! If, instead of the collective term, slavery, these misguided men could see rising before them all the abominations of which it is in reality composed, their consciences would be

sacred affections"? No, with such a view they would not persist one day; no sacrifice would be too great for them to be free from it.'

Count de Gasparin has thus shown that he understands how infamous, how arrocious this system of sladuphters, and desolated homes, for the sake of an abstraction. They owe a fearful accountability to Heaven.'

ant of the people of the same name who formerly We desire to cast a stone at no one; not even at dwelt in Lacedamon, and who were as free from the declared champions of slavery; not even at those men in the free States, who have just given to this anti-slavery fanaticism as any modern Democrat. They took special care of number one, avoided all anti-christ so deplorable a victory. sorts of useful labor, carried deadly weapons and freely used them, honored theft and robbery, killed 'Christian victories should only be gained by Christian arms. Should we denounce all the proprietors of slaves as monsters? Should we declare that the numerous preachers who defend slavery are all hypocrites? Should we represent the Southern States as a haunt of wretches, destitute of the common sentiments of humanity? No. We should not begin in this way. We should remember, that placed under the same influences, preaged in the same integration. And if any called it (in Spartan) an 'execution.' And if any called it (in Spartan) an 'execution.' And if any the same influences, engaged in the same interests, entangled in the same complications, we should be persaged drawn to express the same sentiments.'

called it (in Spartan) an 'execution.' And if any traveller from a civilized country, chancing to be present at the time, had inquired whether this offence had ent at the time, had inquired whether this offence had 'And even in regard to the defenders of slavery in the North—even in regard to those electors of Pennsylvania, who have just decided the election of Buchanan, Christians should remember that they also may possibly have been blinded by considerations of mistaken patriotism, which have after all a respectable side to them.' been committed by the Helot under any special provo-

But we find still another point of resemblance be rin understands the low aims and compromising policy of the Republican party in the recent election:

The old Spartans, it is well known, did not live in the What was the point of contest? Did the Fre-conters aim at immediate emancipation? Not the cretly as possible at their separate habitations. This onters aim at immediate emancipation? Not the cretly as possible at their separate habitations. This set in the world? They simply limited themselves explains the very peculiar phraseology of an adver-

tisement, which we cut from the same Spartan, as follows :

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.-M. Square left home for his wife's house plantation, on Tyger river, fourteen Spartanburg, on the 25th of Decemb not returned. Square is about 22 yr or 10 inches high, weighs about 156 when he left a black hat and mixed earths above reveal for his the above reward for his deli or the nearest jail he may be can

jail, or the nearest jair he may be caught.

I will also pay \$50 upon the conviction of an insolid part of persons found guilty of harboring mid by during his travels upon Tyger.

Jan. 22.

HENRY ROLLING

It seems that 'Square'-another pecal Spartans was to have but one name he went to his wife's house, which was fo off, on the Tyger river, and has n't yet re haps Henry Rollins's was n't much of a home Perhaps he had become a Christian, and d not to live apart from his wife any longer. P thought his wife's manners and morals might jured by the society of John Poole, and wes move her from bad company. Perhaps he way. Perhaps he found his way. Conjecture We shall look anxiously for the of the Carolina Spartan; and if it should be Square should come our way, we hope he will a call.-c. K. W.

OBITUARY

We are informed, just before going to press, that valued friend, and fellow-laborer in various of reform, Dr. Augustine C. Taft, of Fran has reached that point in life which is er ed death. A large circle of friends, and very na who have been encouraged and assisted by hir from vagrant and vicious habits to a life of hones dustry, will regret their loss.

Dr. Tart commenced his professional life in hh a tive place, Uxbridge, Mass. At an early age he joi ed the orthodox church in that place, but after discovering its pro-slavery and otherwise a character, he withdrew from its commit 1845, frankly stating to them in a letter (which afterwards published) his reasons for that He afterwards pursued the practice of me

a time in East Boston, but was persuaded in 1847 devote himself to the duties of General Agent of Boston Society for Aiding Discharged which he continued to discharge in an effective judicious manner until the failure of his health

When Dr. TAFT commenced this imporfant he found it very difficult, not only to obtain places employment for those graduates of penal instir who were desirous of returning to an honest life, even to obtain temporary homes for them until ployment could be secured. To supply the last of ficiency, he unbesitatingly received the most des and unpromising cases into his own house; and, aid by the sympathy, tact, and active co-operation of) admirable wife (daughter of Father Taylor, the we known Seamen's Preacher in Boston, he succeed in reclaiming, first to a civilized and then to an hon life, many a man who had seemed just on the verge self-abandonment and ruin.

Naturally of a cheerful and genial disposition of the most social and agreeable of men, Dr. Tarr wa eminently fitted for a duty which not only by him in contact with many strangers in eve society, but the success of which so material ed on his power of attracting men, and gaining confidence. And he succeeded in this is point, alike with the poor and vicious, who wer persuaded to honesty, and with the respect wealthy, who were to be persuaded to charity Dr. TART's disease was of a very complex a

scure character. Having entailed much suffering a long confinement upon him, it ceased on Tress Feb. 17th .- c. K. W.

THE ANTI-STAVERY BUGLE.

The editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, in copying considerable portion of the Report of the Manager the late National Anti-Slavery Bazar in this of takes occasion to comment upon one sentence in t report, wherein the Anti-Slavery Standard is spike of as the only absolutely free organ of an association as the Liberator is of an individual.' The Editor the Bugle modestly but firmly urges that that pa which is the organ of the Western Anti-Slavery S ty, is fairly entitled to claim for itself the name a reputation of being a free paper, - the free organ an anti-slavery association.' He is right. There is no journal published in the land, North, East, of West, (the South of course is out of the quest where men don't dare think, much less speak,) entirely entitled to the confidence and respect of all lovers of freedom, of all friends of the slave, that Anti-Slavery Bugle of Ohio; and it has worthier of this reputation than it is now. This a sufficient introduction to the following letter, wh we need not say it gives us great pleasure to ins -8. M., JR.

WEYMOUTH, Feb. 17th, 1857.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Will you be so obliging as to admit a state reference to a passage of the report of the Bu which I have just learned has been perverted by opponents of the cause in the West, to the injury

Anti-Slavery Bugle. Our commendations of the Standard were g representatively, - not exclusively. The Bugle, t another, is yet the same. It is a portion of the free press of the American Anti-Slavery Society, w we feel it a privilege to support. Its suxil ensures its excellence; for no other paper best can continue in such a connection; sin the very highest integrity and ability to a union with a movement conducted on principle take from us all we have,-make us no pece turn,-and it is not always at the moment that ceive how much they enlarge and strengthen

Prompted by an affectionate respect to Mrs. Mr. Robinson, and all who have founded a ued the Bugle by the sacrifice of their lives maintenance, we were about to say in the Bas port what we now say; but were checked b flection which must needs come up hundreds in crowding a report of thousands of good deer one page- Only the generic terms now to say in one breath all that could be said. learning, however, the misuse, in this isst of the absence of specification, we are exce sorry not to have left out something else to ma for the above, and seize with satisfaction the o nity afforded by the Bugle for commending it is very same terms as the Standard, to general circ

ion. I am, sir, always,
Yours for the cause, M. W. CHAPMAN.

CONVERSION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS Conversion to what? If to sectarism, state may be worse than their first. If to Chrish ity, there is no doubt that many of them greatly it, especially those who have gone to College (with without the help of the Education Society) with it

purpose of becoming ministers. Yesterday (Thursday, Feb. 19th) co bers of people in various parts of New England together to do something for the con students, as they have done, by special rangement, for many provious years. Their mela of effecting this object are two.

They first assemble in a vestry or other pi pray. Now, real prayer is excellent prepa any sort of earnest work; and this is more be real prayer than most vestry petitions on casions, for the people who meet take the time their ordinary week-day business, and without the 'conversion' of these young men is their sincere desire.' They therefore pray first.

runry. PROCE than th partier until !

FI

out the

And

the fire the At Revolu thers t calm a and ho er_an tempt signers

of thos invited THE I Hyn T very g

which.

man, s in the the oth many and ox praise takes form t By

D

ble.

from s

city an

doubt convic of slav and di speak vindica monstr the na tions, into th that th mony

THE

Home

by Jan

music Ditson

The Les Five b The

ular E

Litt

NEW

ed con Conve Slaver terest. which day, 2 adopt .Th

in the state of a root of the state of a root of a root of the state o

U ed to of tr Slave in thi

rsuaded in 1847 to

meral Agent of the

nial dispositio men, Dr. Tarr was , and gaining the in this importan the respectable and d to charity. y complex and ob-much suffering and ceased on Tuesday,

BUGLE. Bugle, in copying a Bazaar in this cit Standard is speken an of an association, ges that that pay Anti-Slavery Soci itself the name a the free organ of is right. There is d. North, East, nt of the quest ch less speak,) mor f the slave, than the it is now. This is pleasure to inse

Feb. 17th, 1857. mit a statement port of the Bassar, n perverted by the est, to the injury of andard were give The Bugle, though portion of the sem . Its auxiliaryshi her paper than the bility to maintain on principles which us no pecuniary re-noment that we per-strengthen ourselves poet to Mrs. Foster founded and contin-if their lives to it

p hundreds of times of good deeds into no note. Never try uld be said.' Since this instance, made we are exceeding g else to make root faction the opportu to general circuis-W. CHAPMAN. GE STUDENTS. ectarism, their las t. If to Christia f them greatly ne to College (with or Society) with the

y in the Bazaar Re-

checked by the re-

) considerable num New England cana onversion of College ecial concert and ar or other place and lent preparation for is is more likely to take the time from and without doubt men is their 'soul's

ay first.

What do they do next ? They next, simultaneously and solemnly, go with-

nd, if all the students should not be converted by energetic measure, they propose to do just the things on the third Thursday of next Feb-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STEDINGS OF THE STATE DISUNION CONVENTION. held at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 16, 1857. pp. 79. Our press of matter last week permitted no m the bare announcement of the publication of this duable pamphlet. But it has many claims to a more teniar notice. As an exact record of the first of lass of meetings which we hope will be mutiplied Massachusetts becomes actually Free Soilfirst organized expression of men not belonging to abolition movement that they dare follow their autionary fathers, and that they judge those fabers to be best honored by imitating them-as the in and deliberate expression of thoughtful men that time now to secure what remains to us of liberty d honor from the rapacious grasp of the Slave Pow and as the record of a turning point, whence we e to see liberty ascend to the supremacy which fally belongs to her, and slavery sink into conusal of every man and woman. It contains call for the Convention, with the names of its ers, the proceedings of the meeting, the speeches who took part in it, and the letters of person and who were unable to attend.

THE PALIMS OF LIFE: a compilation of Psalms Hymns, Chants, Anthems, &c., embodying the Sciritual, Progressive and Reformatory sentiment of the present age. By JOHN S. ADAMS. pp.

This collection of Hymns (with music) has one very great negative merit, which we rarely find in of its class. It seems quite free from those extitions and demoralizing sentiments and ideas which, by giving false representations of God, of man, and of the relation between them, so extensivecorrupt the minds of childhood, youth and age, the church collections of Psalms and Hymns. On the other hand, it has the positive merit of including pany hymns of great excellence, both in sentiment od expression, prominent among which are those in raise of freedom. We regret to see that it sometimes hes the unjustifiable liberty of altering hymns.these which were not good enough to insert, in the form their authors gave them, should have been left

DOD AGAINST SLAVERY: and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Rebuke it, as a Sin against God. By GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D.D. pp. 272. Pubhed at the office of the Independent, New York.

Dr. Cheever is a man of wonderful rhetorical ed also of wonderful logical power. With a just and true premises to start with, he is irresisti-The chapters composing this book are recast m sermons and addresses delivered in New York dy and elsewhere to immense congregations, and no boult with most powerful effect in exciting both a aviction of the guilt and a detestation of the evil slavery. Their most prominent topics are the right and duty of all men, and especially of clergymen, to peak out boldly and thoroughly against slavery; a ion of justifying that sin; and an overwhelming demonstration that it is diametrically opposed, alike to the nature and commands of God, and to the relaons, thence resulting, which his children bear to schother. We rejoice to see these discourses put ato this permanent form; and we earnestly desire mony with his doctrine here, by ceasing from his meent exclesiastical fellowship with slaveholding burches, and his constant tacit admission that those harches and their ministers are Christians .- c. K. W.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TEACHER, and Journal of llome and School Education. The February numrecontains much valuable matter. It is published y James Robinson & Co., 119 Washington street.

New Music. We call the attention of all lovers of ausic to the following pieces, just published by Oliver Dison & Co., 115 Washington street, Boston :-The North Carolina Rose: Song and Chorus. Words from Mrs. Stowe's Novel of ' Dred.'

l'arewell, but whenever you welcome the hour. An old well-known and favorite song of Thomas Moore. The Queen's Waltzes. Three in number, with In-

and Finale, by Charles D'Albert, Beethoven's Adelaide. Arranged for four hands. Gentle Alice : A Bailad. By H. Avery.

The Czarina Schottisch. By Charles D'Albert. Les Dames de Seville. (The Ladies of Seville.) Five brilliant waltzes. By C. Schubert. The Tremola Polka. By H. Eikmeier.

The Court of St. James Quadrilles, founded on Popular English airs. By Charles D'Albert. Little Dorrit's Vigit: A Ballad. By G. Linley.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION.

THE LIBERATOR, for several weeks past, has containaspicuous notices of the series of Anti-Slavery aventions which have been holding in the State of New York under the auspices of the American Antivery Society. Among these, no one is of more interest, and in some respects none of more unportance, than that which commences to-day at Albany, and which is to be continued through Saturday and Sunday, 21st and 22d; with regard to which we heartily slopt the language of the Editors of the Standard :-

This Convention ought to be sustained by the per-sual presence and co-operation of every Abolitionist in the State who can afford the time and expense of tendance. Every carnest friend of the cause, whethagreeing with the American Society in all respects
not, is carneally invited; and surely, if eloquent
eaking is a temptation, the inducement to attend
ald not well be greater. William Lloyd Garrison,
endell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Rev. S. J. May,
and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell
of Sasan R. Anthony et all expected for the carnest haries L. and Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell of all Sisan B. Anthony are all expected to be present. Items Garrison and Pillsbury, indeed, have been in he State in attendance upon other Conventions, during the past two weeks; while Mr. Phillips, being entaged at Hudson on Wednesday last, is not likely to impose the second of the same time past, and their friends and hearing him. The other speakers have been laboring in the State for some time past, and their friends and not be under any apprehension that they will fail he present. Let the friends of the cause then, far and near, respond to this cell, and come to Albany in r, respond to this call, and come to Albany in multifudinous array. The question of Disunium, we presume, will be the principal topic of discussion, and we rejoice in the prospect of its presentation under circumstances likely to command the carnest and, we hope, the candid consideration of some at least who have hitherto contemplated it through an atmosphere of prejudice and misapprehension.

8. W. HATWARD and S. C. BLISS, who attended he late Anti-Slavery Bazaar in this city, are requested to send their address to Samuel May, Jr., 21 Corn-

We regret to say that, through an accident of transmission, the report of the Rochester Anti-Slavery Convention arrived just too late for insertion in this paper. It will appear in our next .- e. k. w.

RHODE ISLAND .- To our friends in Protidence and vicinity we would announce that, in all probability, the usual meeting in their Anti-Slavery 30, on Sunday next, will be omitted. It is to h pel that a meeting will be had on the Sunday next following, viz. March 1st .- 8. M., JR.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Feb. 1, 1858.

glorious banner of Emancipation! Already they therefore I will root it out." extended circulation and established position, has an- slavery, Mr. Blair. nounced its determination to 'trust its fate and for- Slavery is a crime, and the mother of a nur tune' to this holy and invigorating cause! There is brood of sins. something good in Nazareth; and the world does It crucifies the Christ afresh, in making merchan

St. Louis is anchored. Platte county and the fron- died on the cross of Calvary. tier region of Missouri may heave and tug as they It is a sin against the Holy Ghost, for it blaspheme are able, but the ship of State is immovably anchored it by ranking God's awful and sacred image among to the policy and creed of the mighty North. The the things of worldly traffic. propagandists are fighting Abolitionists in the prow, It is soul-murder—the highest crime of man against but a fire has been opened in their rear, and, please man. God, we intend to keep it up, till the last ruffian It is robbery. Every slaveholder is four times among them all is dead, conquered, or missing ! No robber. He robs his slaves of their sacred, civil, pocompromise our principle, and victory our motto, we litical and personal rights—their rights to hold and tution which our fathers permitted the South to es. themselves, their wives or husbands, and their chiltablish here.

low-feeling with its advocates,

Emancipationist, was a candidate. A border-ruffian, the crime by selling, buying or holding men. in the course of his remarks, announced that he had intended to vote for Mr. Palm, but, having learned the self-respect of the female slave, by placing her in since he came here that the gentleman was not sound the power of her master, by putting the social brand on the goose,' he would now cast his vote for another upon herself and her race, by annihilating marriage, candidate. Mr. Clover, of St. Louis, immediately by selling the little ones whom God has given her, arose and said :--

'The Senator from St. Clair (Mr. Mayo) has stated that when he took his seat this morning, it was his intention to vote for Mr. Palm, but that the developments since made, showing that gentleman to be unequivocally on the record in favor of the emancipation of negro slaves in Missouri, have not only altered that intention, but produced a contrary one, manifesting itself in his voting against Mr. Palm. I change parts in every particular with the honorable Senator from St. Clair. When I came here this morning, it was my intention to vote against Mr. Palm; it is now my determination to vote for him. The change in my case is attributable to the same cause which produced the change in the views of my friend from St. Clair. I shall cordially vote for Mr. Palm, because he is an emancipationist; because, as I have learned from the honorable Senator from St. Genevieve, who put him in nomination, sooner or later, as the good 'The Senator from St. Clair (Mr. Mayo) has stated put him in nomination, sooner or later, as the good people of Missouri shall determine, he will vote for ridding the State of slavery by gradual emanci-

Mr. Palm was elected! The discussion which pre ceded his election is significant as a sign of public opinion, and is in some respects encouraging to the friends of equal and exact justice to all men. Mr. Brown, editor of the Missouri Democrat, took part in the debate, and declared himself in favor of free labor and free soil. Members of the three political parties expressed themselves in favor of emancipation-and nembers of each, I believe, declared themselves op-

posed to such a policy.

This discussion, I suspect, was forcordained by ou Free Soil politicians. It was to act the part of Richard Roe. The case is in court now, and Messrs. Doc

and Roe will soon be forgotten. It is easy to foresee that this debate will have great and important influence on our political parties. can, we should not tolerate his presence, if we could awfully and honorably dispense with it. We fee and support the men, or loyal to the men and advocate the principles they profess! First comes the Benton party—half of it free soil, part of its hour mission is not of that nature, but we do no object to those who are called to it. We will, nevertheless, suggest that our colored folks might be shipped to Liberia. At this time, we are cursed with three contending orpropagandists chiefly, but partly composed of free- party 'what was meant for mankind.' ilers in creed, who have a personal antipathy to Benton. Lastly comes the American party-which, tified, slighted, almost, as Clay said, 'sanctioned a

principles, regardless of Mr. Benton-the Emancipa-

ing. I have served God and the devil in my day and still more degraded. I 'will, therefore, suggest that

Let me explain myself. Slavery is a central crime—the centre of a system of

vices and evils. Slavery, like every other crime, casts a blight on the material condition of the people who cherish it. This constitutes the ovil of slavery.

nourished. Will the Emancipationists do this? No. tering the High School, has abundantly vindicated her They are aristocrats themselves—these Democrats in title to admission by working her way to the head of erced! These advocates of emancipation are task- her class, passing several who entered before her.' masters themselves-the best, gentlest, most indulgent of taskmasters, it may be, but slaveholders, nevertheless, and upholders of this gigantic crime against the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man

Francis P. Blair, the younger; a noble gentleman, of generous impulses, incorruptible fidelity to his princischool; and it is right to say that these exertions are ples, afraid of no living man or organization of men. correspondingly appreciated by their teachers. might have sat in the Senate of the United States; gaged in the laudable struggle for the equal school he might have been the Governor of Missouri, if he rights of their children. They have already enlisted had consented to pay the common price for such positions—sacrifice of manhood, abjuration of his real political faith. He valued the honor of place rather than the position. Jim Green is a Senator; so is our beloved Charles Sumner: but both seats are not places mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal, the day seems not far distant mediums of appeal appeal appears of their movement. while the demagogue of Missouri crawled into his place. 'Frank' won't crawl; he never would go upon his belly—so he kept out of Congress until he citizens of Rhode Island can urge additional to their could walk there.

I honor him for it; but we Abolitionists cannot petency and success in various mechanical and bus spare the rod even to men who are incorruptible them- ness departments, there is a propriety in occasionally selves, if they uphold iniquity by example or by si- reminding their white fellow-citizens that, like them.

Frank Blair is a slaveholder-in the sight of God, monwealth was in danger, eliciting high encomium a robber of men; and, until he washes his hands of from the papers of the State, and from the New York this hage crime, we, at least, will have no communion | Courier and Enquirer the following tribute :-

Slavery is bad policy, says Mr. Blair. Why so? antied to all other children in the State? Because injustice is always impolitic: 'Because,'
Says Mr. Blair, 'it keeps out capital and free white
labor from the State. It robs a State of political the sconer will this reform gladden our hearts in propower. It seals up the earth and her hidden treas-ures: its spectre drives back prosperity, great cities, to regenerate the public sentiment in whatever locali-

The Prec Soilers of Missouri have unfurled the white population. That's all, adds Mr. Blair, and have won a victory! Already a prominent paper, of God prosper you! I say; but that's not all about

dize of God's poor children, for whom His only Sor

will soon complete the repeal of the Missouri Compro- acquire property, to the wages of their labor, to selfmise, by wiping out the criminal and disastrous insti-

dren, Property in man is robbery of man. tablish here.

I say we; but I must explain the expression. It is piracy. The receiver is equally guilty with rejoice at this auspicious movement, but have no felow-feeling with its advocates.

You may have heard how this movement was inauhis ancestors in Africa, and before our pirate-fathers gurated. It was the duty of the Legislature to elect who enacted the Constitution framed the iniquity into President and Director of the Bank. Mr. Palm, an a law. Equally guilty are those who acknowledge

> it is guilty of these offences. Slavery, not Popery, is the true 'mother of harlots.'

> It incites the slaves to revenge—an unholy passion which manifests itself in petty thefts, lying, idleness, and occasionally, as at Southampton, in 'righteon insurrections.'

> It disobeys the Divine law, saying, 'Whom God hath joined together, let not man put asunder '-for it forcibly separates fathers and mothers from their children, husbands from wives, brothers from sisters It is a vast machine for the production of Haynaus It is the main pillar of Heathenism in America. It degrades the master as well as the slave, and the oor white man also is its victim.

It incites mobs to murder by hanging, burning a

the stake, drowning and shooting.

It makes a holy duty a penal offence by its law prohibiting the education of the slave, and divine sympathy with the suffering fugitive it punishes by ine and imprisonment and confiscation of property.

It defies Christ's command when he said—' Preach the gospel to every creature '-for it refuses to permi the slave to study the Bible, by keeping him in igno-

It drives out Christianity from the pulpit, the Legislative chamber, the printed book and newspaper, Slavery, in brief, is the sum of all villanies.

What does Mr. Blair say about these crimes?

· It will be asked-What will be done with th iggers? We answer, that charity begins at home; hat we are only interested for the whites. You who re so much attached to the niggers could not fail to rovide for them. We are not the apostle of the Genetics. We regret to say that we have very little Boomies. raboolagha philanthropy in our nature; and even for the purpose of civilizing and Christianizing the Afri-can, we should not tolerate his presence, if we could

See the effects of slavery on a noble mind! It part of it pro-slavery, sans propagandism. Next causes it, in this case, to limit its sense of justice, its comes the 'Antis'—Atchison party—border-ruffian benevolence, to a class and a race. It gives up to

All the cruel wrongs inflicted on the slave are jus dead in the Union, must bury itself here as soon as sanctified, by one word—nigger. Mr. Blair 'is not possible. From these three organized political mobs, two par-should, therefore, suggest further wrongs on the ties will inevitably spring, who will be loyal to their 'Gentiles' of Missouri on this account. He proposes to expatriate them. What right has he to do this d the 'Blacks,' or pro-slavery propagan- great and cruel wrong? Ship them off to Liberia, dists. All other issues will be buried by common and indeed! Suppose we reverse the process, and ship joyful consent.

off the slaveholders? Try it, Mr. Blair, and see how My sympathies, of course, are with the advocates f canancipation; but while I would hail with gladness the accomplishment of their object, I cannot but gro, I know, would never have repealed the Missouri recoil from the method by which they seek to secure Compromise, or invaded Kansas, trampling on its it. They are trying to serve God and the devil both: rights and murdering its citizens. The negro may be an unnecessary, unrighteous, unprofitable undertak- a degraded race, but we know the border-ruffian is generation; but I decidedly object to serving both at our uncolored folks of Platte county might be shipped to Liberia.' More anon.

JOHN BALL, JR.

EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

A recent number of the Boston Telegraph remarks This constitutes the evil of slavery.

To root out a crime, it is necessary, if you would eradicate the system of which it is a centre, to strike 'The colored scholar, Miss Smith, whom the School at the inward principle by which it is sustained and Committee attempted so unjustly to exclude from en-

In our circle of Boston and Cambridge acquaint atherhood of God and the brotherhood of man
Take, for example, the leader of this host—Mr. make sacrifices of any and every thing that interferes

He might have been in Congress years ago; he The colored citizens of Rhode Island are now enof honor. Sumner walked uprightly into his seat, when this long-sought right will be legally acknowl-

> being tax-payers, owners of real estate, and their comtheir services have been contributed when the Com-

this huge crime, we, at least, will have no communion with him. We must regard him as a time-serving politician merely, until he lets his slaves go free, and acknowledges manhood where he now sees chattel-hood.

We must look on his party as a division of the army of the enemy. Beelzebub is trying to east out Beelzebub. If good men, who hate wrong, not because it is bad policy, erroneous political expediency, but because it is wrong,—if they step in and stab the monster while its children are contending among themselves, glory be to God in the highest; but to these aristocratic advocates of Democracy none!

Stand forth, Frank Blair!

What is slavery? Listen to his answer. You will find it in the Missouri Democrat, of which, it is un-

find it in the Missouri Democrat, of which, it is un- Are not the descendants of such citizens entitled to derstood, he is part proprietor, and the 'inspiration.' the same educational facilities that are so freely guar-

and manly intellect; it blights the soil; it impover- ty their lot may be cast. Already have the most gratishes the State treasury; it depreciates the value of real estate; it degrades the condition of the poor position to established usage and in advance of the Sterning, Whiteside Co., (Ill.) Feb. 5, 1857. statute-book. For instance, the State of New York DEAR FRIEND MAY: disfranchises her colored citizens unless they possess 250 worth of real estate, and consistent therewith vorable circumstances, in some respects. I find many prohibits the colored child equal school advantages; of the old 'Third party' men, or 'Liberty party' men. but in Rochester, the Board of Education have yield- in this State. They are, most of them, thoroughly ed to the persevering efforts of anti-slavery friends, and abolished their proscriptive schools. Among those Congress, and are disposed to aid me in getting up who have labored and made sacrifices to inaugurate meetings, and are very desirous that our radical doc

> proach the ballot-box, equal school rights are of course not immediately expected to shed their benign influ-ence throughout the State. But in a school district approval, and in every case, so far as I have heard any in Bucks county, a young female teacher from Mas- expression at all, it is believed that she brings to the heroic qualities, conquered the prejudices which opposed the ingress of colored pupils into her school, and she is now dispensing the dew drops of knowledge to for the harvest; but the laborers are not only few, but through the village in a chaise with Frederick Dong- winter. I should earnestly want to be one of the should repeat the offence should similar circumstances a short time. I was never heard with greater atten-

> again occur, so shocked the nerves of the negro-hat- tion and earnestness than I have been for ten days ing members of his church, that the consequence was past. a dissolution of the union between pastor and people. The father's precept and example have been nobly fol- the prospect is that we shall do much better in Illilowed by the daughter.
>
> In Connecticut, the colored citizen has not yet se-

cured his equal political rights; but a colored young man, COURTLAND V. R. CREED, has just graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College.

These cheering indications should stimulate the

friends of humanity to continued well-doing, for success will ultimately bless all their labors. Boston, February 16, 1857.

DISUNION CONVENTION AT WORCES-TER-POSITION DEFINED.

FRIEND GARRISON:

Distinion Convention, and having consequently no talk out. I next met our friends at a small village vote on the construction of its platform of principles, called Camden, where a small Wesleyan church was while by the newspaper accounts of my unexpected appointment as a member of the State Committee, I other church would open a door to the cause of the am publicly identified with the purposes of the Con-slave. I very much admired the spirit of the speakvention, I desire to state briefly, in The LIBERATOR, my position as to the question of Disunion.

emancipation, then proposed as a remedy struck my mind with the force of a self-evident truth. From cannot be doubted. My home shall be their home ored to aid, in all proper ways, the glorious work of freeing the millions trampled under the iron heel of than the Rome Convention. When at Rome, I did slavery. Following the light cast upon other arrange- not ask for the best speakers to come here; but was self, not only on account of the pro-slavery charac- I am not a Roman citizen, if to be such is to be a con self, not only on account of the pro-state, ter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government, but also because of its warter of the government of its warter of the government of its warter of the government of the government of its warter of the government of the government of its warter of the government of the government of its warter of the government of the government of its warter of the government of enemies. I held the right to life to be inalienable, as rah P. Remond could hold one or more meetings in well as the right to liberty. I could not be otherwise the different school districts of this or any other coun than a disunionist, for it seems to me that common ty, much would be done for the slave that cities decency requires that professedly free commonwealths and church-going people will not do. should withdraw from an alliance which involves the support of a system of unpaid labor, enforced upon its victims by a despotism the most cruel that ever rested upon the necks of mankind.

While, therefore, I accept the doctrine of the Conful dissolution of the Union, and believe if ever a sepful dissolution of the Union, and believe if ever a separation takes place, it need not cost a single drop of blood; but if violence does ensue, let its infliction James N. Gloucesler, all of Brooklyn, L. I. and its milt rest with those who wield only the weapons of tyranny and barbarism; while with the sunionists be the glory of suffering for well-doing.

I believe a free Northern Republic should be formed, and hold it would be vastly more prosperous and powerful than the present 'free' States; and yet I, for one, might not be able to become a member, as, in addition to my views above stated, I maintain that the Golden Rule, practically applied as it might and should be to the business arrangements of society. would result in a Christian Social Reform that would sweep from the community every form of oppression and poverty. SETH HUNT.

Yours, truly, Northampton, Feb. 2, 1857.

> NOTES BY THE WAY. LOWELL, Jan. 23, 1857.

FRIEND MAY: I have been in this place, endeavoring to do a little nti-slavery work, for the last ten days. Lowell has the credit of being a pretty hard place for anti-slavery lecturers and reformers generally. This no doubt is true to a certain extent; yet from what I saw, I am satisfied that a wrong impression exists in the minds of many who have held meetings here. There are many persons in the place who have labored long and suffered much for the cause of humanity. I have not time, nor space, neither is it my intention, to specify individuals, many of whom might be named as engaged in the great reforms of the day; but one or two I must name, to rectify a false impression which some of your city papers have given currency to. A few weeks since, an article appeared in some of the paand suffered much for the cause of humanity. I have weeks since, an article appeared in some of the pa-pers, claiming the credit of the State Reform School for Girls for an individual in Boston. Who wrote the article, or what could be the motive of its author. I know not: but simple justice requires me to say, that the originator and prime mover of that great reform is Miss E. J. Alden, who was, at the time of its inception, an operative in one of the Lowell factories. Having conceived, and somewhat matured the idea in her own mind, she presented the case to her friend, Miss Brown, who readily offered her assistance in circulating petitions to be presented to the Legislature. To their indefatigable and persevering labors are the weak unfortunate ones mainly indebted for an institution which is now the pride and boast of the Old Bay

I spent some days in Lowell, during which time I scattered very many anti-slavery tracts, and sold some books. The friends here are trying to get up a course of anti-slavery lectures. In this I hope they will succeed; they could not fail to do great good. There is enough anti-slavery feeling and sentiment here to do a good work, if it can only be brought together and made to bear upon a single point. At present, it lacks a nucleus around which to gather. About thirty copies of THE LIBERATOR are taken here, and many are ready and willing to do something; but they are waiting for some one to direct their movements. If the Mass. A. S. Society could send a colporteur into the place to labor a month in circulating tracts, discussing the philosophy of the anti-slavery reform, getting up meetings and bringing the friends together, great work might be accomplished. There is suffi-cient material here out of which to form an active and efficient abolition society; all it needs is some one to take the matter in hand, and put the ball in motion From Lowell I go to Nashua, from which place you shall hear from me again.

Yours, for humanity, COLPORTEUR. THE CAUSE IN ILLINOIS.

this reform, it is but an act of justice to record the trines should be preached in the State. Mrs. Lucy N. name of Lucy N. Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y., is now with me. She name of Lucy N. Colman.

Coleman, of Rochester, N. Y., is now with me. She
In Pennsylvania, where no colored citizen can aphas been, as you have probably heard, in Michigan,

all who seek, irrespective of accidental differences.

The father of this young lady was once a clergyman officiating on Cape Cod, and on one occasion rode corps of lecturers into this field the coming fall and This act, aggravated by the avowal that he number. I believe the State can be revolutionized in

I cannot promise much in the way of funds, and vet nois than in Michigan.

Yours, for the conquest of Illinois,

GRATIFYING TESTIMONY. CLEVELAND, Oswego Co., (N. Y.) Feb. 5, 1857. DEAR GARRISON :

I am clear in saying that much has been done the oppressed through your faithful agents in this quarter of God's vineyard. I attended the Rome Convention, and had the honor of being called to the chair. I saw Rome hide herself behind a conservative breastwork, and dare not show her hand, because Being deprived of the pleasure of attending the it was black. The last session made reporter and press well filled. The meetings were fully attended. No ers. Sarah P. Remond acts well her part; she is

osition as to the question of Disunion.

modest and retiring in her address, but speaks words

nen, about twenty-five years ago, I heard, for the

of thrilling rebuke and appeal in the ears of Northern first time, a description of the true nature of American slavery, the doctrine of the duty of immediate goes. I need not say that I love Mr. C. L. Rethat time to the present, my convictions of the wrongs and the home of the oppressed. Aaron Powell held of human bondage have deepened and strengthened, one meeting in our village, Cleveland, that did much and with a sincere regard to the welfare alike to the good, and paved the way for the Remonds. Charles slave, the slaveholder and my country, I have endeav- and his sister held two other meetings here that did ments of society by the discussion of the slavery ques-tion in its various relations, I was irresistibly led to managed adroitly in destroying the Union to save it. ments of society by the discussion of the slavely question in its various relations, I was irresistibly led to adopt, in the main, the views now held by yourself in regard to human governments and 'church' oring regard to human governments and 'church' oring the configuration with large of Uties. I am glad that zations. I felt called upon to disfranchise my- dozen Conventions in Rome or Utica. I am glad that

With much respect,

JOHN W. LYON.

MARRIED-At Peachrm, (Vt.) January 22, Mr. vention as to the duty of dissolution, it would appear, if I understand the drift of the last resolution adopted by that body, that I do not coincide with its sentiment as to the rightfulness of war. I go for a peace-In New York, on Thursday, Feb. 5, by Rev. Dr

DIED-In this city, Feb. 7, SEHIEL BEMAN, 17.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS To the American Anti-Slavery Society. Collections by Stephen S. Foster: At Canterbury, N. H., Leominster, Mass. Groton, N. Y., 2 75 McLean, " Collections by Parker Pillsbury: At Neponset, Mass., Lowell, Friends in Portsmouth, N.H., by S. May, Jr. 30 00
Thomas and Esther Sturge, Northfleet,
near London, Eng., by Maria W.
Chapman, £300

Donations to the Tract Fund. Enoch Plumer, Newburyport, Mass., 1 50 W. Comey, East Foxboro', 0 91 Robert F. Walleut, Boston, for sale of Tracts, 8 00 John Stimpson, Milford, (Hopedale,) 2 50 By Joseph A. Howland :

Thos. Martin, West Boylston, Mass., \$1 00 Martha Smith, Plainfield, Conn., 3 00 Collections at Brooklyn. " 1 13

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from Jan. 1, to Feb. 1, 1857. Rec'd from Caroline E. Putnam, Salem, to redeem pledge, Rec'd from Cha.les C. Burleigh, for his collections:
In Millville \$1 74, Uxbridge 90c,
Hopkinton 4 14, Ashland 24c,
Hopedate
Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for proceeds of 4 38 7 00—14 02 A. S. Fair in Fitchburg, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., am't of dona-tions and collections at annual meeting, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., for donations and collections fro

persons:
Jacob Leonard, E. Bridgewater, to
redeem pledges,
Mrs. M. W. Chapman, to redeem Mrs. M. W. Chapman, to redeem pledge,
L. B. Kenrick, Cambridgeport, 50c,
A. M. J. M. Page, Deerfield,
N. H. 1 22,
J. G. Dodge, Wost Cambridge, to redeem pledges,
James N. Buffum, Lynn, to redeem pledge,
Reading A. S. Society, by Elizabeth
H. Potter, Treasurer,
Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, to redeem pledge,
A. C. Churchill 50c, P. Connell 25c.
James Dee 25c, C. E. Spink 25c,
all of East Bridgewater, to redeem pledges, pledges, Mrs. M. E. Alden, Middleboro', Henry W. Carter, Boston, to redeem

pledge,
George O. Paul, So. Newmarket, N.
H., to redeem pledge,
Rich'd Plumer, Newburyport, to re7 00-7 00-79 47 deem piedge, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,

Brookline, Feb. 1, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STATE ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION will be held at ALBANY, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 20, 21, 22d, at Associ-ation Hall—commencing at 2 o'clock, Friday, P. M. Admission to evening sessions 25 cents. Day ses-sions free.

Wm. Lloyd Garríson, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Charles Lenox Remond, Sarah P. Remond, Aaron M. Powell and Sasan B. Anthony will sitend-te? Friends of Freedom, let there be a full attend-ance!

ADDRESSES ON CRIME.-A meeting will to ADDRESSES ON CRIME.—A meeting will be held in the Rev. Mr. Edmund's church, (Christian,) corner of Tyler and Kneeland streets, on Sunday eve-ning, at 7 o'clock, on the Causes of Crime. Ad-dresses will be made by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Spear

SITUATIONS WANTED BY COLORED MEN AND WOMEN.—A young man of proper acquirements, and furnished with good recommendations, desires a situation as clerk.

Another as porter or blacksmith

Another as porter or blacksmith.

Another to learn the art of printing.

A young woman is auxious for a teacher's occupa-

Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

THE BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. For beauti-THE BAIM OF HIGUSAND FLOWERS.

fying the complexion, cleansing the teeth, bathing, shaving, and all toilet purposes, this cosmetic is unrivalled. Lewis Gaylord Clark, of the Knickerbocker Magazine, says of it: 'We can say, from ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freekles from the face, shared that the Baim of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, sha-ving, cleansing the teeth, perfuming the breath, &c., Fetridge & Co., proprietors, is the best article of the kind we have ever encountered. Price, 50 cents a bottle. A. Williams & Co., General Agents, 100 Washington street, Boston.

July 25.

eopům

Boston Hall of Arts.

THIS Institution is now open for the reception of Machines, Models, Manufactured Fabrics, Raw Materials for Manufacture, and all objects of novelty or interest connected with the useful or ornamental arts. It consists of two well lighted rooms, each 210 by 50, and 14 feet high, in a substantial new brick building, centrally located. It is designed to be a supersonal Properties. Expuration, or the follow-PERMANENT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, on the follow

TERMS:

Such articles only will be admitted as are deemed by the Superintendent to be of public interest, and worth paying something to see.

Each exhibitor, not occupying more than three square feet of space, will pay a rent of \$1. This rent will be payable quarterly in advance.

For every dollar thus paid, the exhibitor will receive ten tickets, each giving admission to one person. Till the first of April, exhibitors will be admitted free of rent, and it will be at their option to continue, on the above terms, or withdraw.

Every exhibitor will be allowed free admission for himself, and to keep in attendance a person or persons necessary to take care of his exhibition, but no to introduce visitors without tickets.

wenten bund maneyld soled in the batte god to ble od the an

introduce visitors without tickets.

The rooms will ' warmed, lighted and kept in or-The rooms will warmed, lighted and kept in order at the experion of the proprietor.

The faic... a single ticket, admitting one person, will be Twenty-Five cents.

It is intended to open the Exhibition to the public as soon as the space is sufficiently occupied, of which due notice will be given.

Those who would secure space, should make immediate application, by letter, to the Suffrintindent, stating the nature of the article to be exhibited, and he amount of space required, or personally, at the

he amount of space required, or personally, at the Hall of Arts, corner of Essex and Lincoln streets, ex-Essex street, up stairs.
ESSEX STREET, Up stairs.
EMERY B. FAY, Proprietor.

ELIZUR WEIGHT, Superin Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

Autobiography of a Female Slave.

FOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill—and also by PRILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., Winter Street—the 'AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE Street—the 'AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FEMALE SLAVE'—published by Redfield, 34 Beckman street, New York—in one volume of 406 pages. Price §1 00.

This is one of the most thrilling, and, in view of the fact that it is from the pen of the daughter of a slave-holder, certainly the most remarkable of all the works that have appeared on the subject of slavery since the publication of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' It only needs to be known to secure for it an immense sale; and the attention of all who are working for the overthrow of the slave system is directed to it as worthy of their perusal and patronage. Help to circulate it far and wide, friends of freedom and humanity!

The Christian Examiner, for January, says—'Under the title of 'Autobiography of a Female Slave,'

perusal and patronage. Help to circulate it far and wide, friends of freedom and humanity!

The Christian Examiner, for January, says—'Under the title of 'Autobiography of a Female Slave,' (12mo. pp. 406,) Redfield has published a work of great power and interest, whose contents painfully engage the tenderest sensibilities of the reader, when they do not stir his indignation, over the recital of the manifold atroctice and inquities from the dark parenta e of slavery. The subject of the book is evidently her own biographer only in the sense—but that in the best sense—of being the narrator of the personal experience which it presents. We have confidence in the truth of the narrative, and we ask for it its own just share in that fearfully momentous object its own just share in that fearfully momentous object of teaching and terrifying us all in view of the

Amusement and Instruction. PARLOR DRAMAS:

Dramatic Scenes FOR HOME AMUSEMENT, SOIREES, EX-HIBITIONS, &c.o. By the Author of The 'Hundred Dialogues.'

13 All new and original—of a high moral tone.

Just published. Price \$1 00.

Sent safely by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.
Sold by Booksellers generally. MORRIS COTTON, PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

January 2.

3w

DENTIST.

MANN, M. D., Surgeon Dentist, formerly at 13 Avery Street, and attends to those who wish for his services.

For the convenience of invalids and others,

who may not conveniently visit a Dentist's Office, Dr. Mann will attend at the residence of those who desire it.

NININGER CITY.

THIS new town in Minnesota (the best territory open for settlers) is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi, twenty-five miles below St. Paul. It has a very fertile and thickly populated back country, and will be one of the most important points in the country. The attention of all classes of mechanics is requested to the advantages here presented. By agreement, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of improvements are already engaged to be put up. Large hotels, mills, an Athenaeum, and numerous warehouses will be commenced early in the spring. Nininger was surveyed in August last, and already contains several hundred inhabitants. Property is fast rising, but is yet very low. Rare chances for investment are presented to those who come out early next season.

Further information can be obtained by addressing LOUIS LOICHOT, Postmaster, Nininger City, LOUIS LOICHOT, Postmaster, Nininger City, M. T., IGNATIUS DONNELLY, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Fcb. 6. WM. B. REED, Nininger City, M. T. Legion of Liberty.

A NEW edition of this work, (compiled by the late Julius R. Amus of Albany,) which did so much good service in the anti-slavery contest of former years, has just been published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. This edition is larger than any preceding one, and forms a neat volume of 336 pages.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Cornhill, Boston; 138 Nassau street, New York; and 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price, Fifty cents.

THOMAS RYAN

AVING returned to Boston for the season, is prepared to resume his teaching of SINGING, PIANO, and THOROUGH BASS. Residence, 15 Dix Place. Mr. R. visits pupils in Brookline twice a week.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON.

PRINTERS; 21 Cornhill......Boston.

POETRY.

For the Liberator TO THE BRANDYWINE: On ils banks in West Chester, October 7, 1856. BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE PATRIOT'S HOPE.' Room in thy vales. O Brandywine! A Pilgrim bends above thy stream, And strolls among these aisles of thine, Upon thy fadeless Past to dream,

And, o'er its history brooding, sigh

Thy Present can so smiling be,

While only Doubt's despairing eye

Into thy Future fate can see

Soft! reverent be the pilgrim's tread-The place is holy! holier spot Than this, that shrines these sacred dead, The earth 'mong all her shrines hath not! These sacred dead! known no more here-And yet to every patriot's eye They left behind an atmosphere Radiant as that of bowers on high

Rank weeds above their ashes wave-No sculptured marble mocks their worth-Yet memories cluster round each grave, As bless'd as ever known on earth! And while a heart for Right shall blood And to the voice of Freedom bound. Long will it to this vale retreat, And consecrate it 'Holy Ground!'

The spirit of the morning sighed, The roses trembled in their bloom, As Battle came, with deadly stride, And swept them to this nameless to And as each sword and helmet fell. How Freedom trembled, shuddered, wept, Thou sigh'dst in vain, O stream, to tell, The secret in thy bosom slept.

Slept, pillowed on thy crimsoned waves wift witness shall its waking be, When Judgment holds this land of slaves Up for the test of Deity! That secret pillowed thus! O stream, No diamond wave of Palestine E'er gave to Song so rapt a theme, Or held so high a trust, as thine !

And yet, alas! in vain that trust, In vain the theme to history given. For Freedom, from each altar thrust, Prays to be taken back to heaven ! Like shade advancing on the light, The Curse these martyrs bled to stay, Still apreads our land with deadly blight. And holds almost a sovereign's sway !

Room in thy wave. O placid stream Fresh martyr-blood is flowing free, And he who dares indulge the dream That this 's a land of liberty, Is weltering senseless in the gore That calls to thee, O Brandywine, To wash it from the Senate's floor ;-Room, room, in every wave of thine !

Room in thy halls, O martyr dust ! Break ground again for heroes dead, Who held as sacred Freedom's trust, And for it unsuccessful bled ! Take the new treasures of thy rest, As crst, with dirge of muffled drum, As trophies wrenched from Freedom's heat From Kansas' bleeding plains they come

Alas! no voice returns the waves, Except in music soft and sweet. And silent is this place of graves, As if pressed by an angel's feet ! O sunlight! making glad the earth! O joyous air! O laughing waves! How can ye seem so full of mirth Above a land of chains and slaves

NATURE AND HER LOVER

BY CHARLES MACKAY. I remember the time, thou roaring sea, When thy voice was the voice of Infinity .-A joy, and a dread, and a mystery.

I remember the time, ye young May-flowers, When your odors and hues in the fields and bowers Fell on my soul as on grass the showers.

I remember the time, thou blustering wind, When thy voice in the woods, to my dreaming mind, Seemed the sigh of the earth for human kind.

I remember the time, ye sun and stars, When ye raised my soul from mortal bars, And bore it through heaven in your golden cars And has it, then, vanished, that dreamful time? Are the winds, and the seas, and the stars sublime,

Deaf to thy soul in its manly prime? Ah, no! ah, no! amid sorrow and pain, When the world and its facts oppress my brain,

In the world of spirit I rove, I reign. I feel a deep and a pure delight In the luxuries of sound and sight,-

In the opening day, in the closing night. The voices of youth go with me still, Through the field and the wood, o'er the plain an the hill:

In the roar of the sea, in the laugh of the rill. Every flower is a lover of mine, Every star is a friend divine; For me they blossom, for me they shine

To give me joy the oceans roll. They breathe their secrets to my soul, With me they sing, with me condole. Man cannot harm me, if he would:

I have such friends for my every mood, In the overflowing solitude. Fate cannot touch me: nothing can stir

To put disunion or hate of her Twixt Nature and her worshipper Sing to me, flowers, preach to me, skies!

Ye landscapes, glitter in mine eyes ! Whisper, ye deeps, your mysteries! Sigh to me, winds! ye forests, nod!

Speak to me ever, thou flowery sod ! Ye are mine, all mine-in the peace of God!

THE FACES OF THE POOR BY MRS. E. B. BROWNING.

Faces !- O my God.

We call those faces! men's and women's-ay, And children's ;-babies, hanging like a rag Forgotten on their mother's knee,-poor mouths Wiped clean of mother's milk by mother's blow, Before they are taught her cursing. Faces-phew, Well call them vices festering to despairs, Or sorrows petrifying to vices; not A finger-touch of God left whole on them : All ruined, lost-the countenance worn out As the garments, the will dissolute as the acts, The passions loose, and dragging in the dirt To trip the foot up at the first free step !-Those faces !- 'twas as you had stirred up hell To leave its lowest dreg-fiends uppermost In fiery swirls of slime, -such strangled fronts Such obdurate jaws were thrown up constantly, To twit you with your race, corrupt your blood, And grind to devilish colors all your dreams Henceforth,-though, haply, you should drop asleep

Of Raffael's mild Madonna of the Bird.

The Liberator. fast, not stopping to say what you mean or why you strike—let the enemy find out by the result. Aggres.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., At the Disunion Convention held in the City Hall, Worcester, January, 15 1857, (Evening Session.)

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY MR. YERRINTON.

I was giving, this afternoon, some reasons for being a Disumonist. One of the chief,-one, indeed, that includes all the others,—is, as it seems to me, that we are essentially two nations, and it is always wise to have that in form which we have in essence. All shams and all falsehoods are necessarily evils. No one can for a moment deny, that, judging the North and the South by the fairest test, their press, we are essentially two nations,—just as much as France and criticise him a little. What is the point he makes? England. Take the remarks of the Southern press He says, 'Don't go out of the Union! Can it be considered, in any now, and do it alone? tion? It seems to me impossible. Gov. Aiken, of submit, that if Massachusetts should lack the aid

forts at the North. We can best judge the future by about with him, and the physicians should advise Girt about by the same circumstances, no man can is firmly reestablished, and then cut it asunder' pretended,-it is the vindication, or what was sup- risk we hazard now. posed to be the vindication, of freedom of debate on Look at another point. His whole philosophy is, to the floor of Congress. Is the record of that triumph get the government back where it was in '89. Supwritten in the assassination of Charles Sumner; pose we do that. Suppose that, having wasted a John Quincy Adams went to his grave thanking whole generation, by immense struggles and sacrifi-God that the seal on debate was broken. It was; ces, by the most disinterested virtue, so much has and the recoil of the blow was the assassination of a been accomplished—what have we done? We stand Senator. Is that the freedom of debate? This free- just where our fathers did-the same Constitution, dom of debate is, that no man speaks his mind there the same blood, the same literature, the same custom in safety, without a revolver in his hand and a friend and habits about us; who will guarantee that we shall behind him to watch. Yet this is the only approach not reach the same result? Given the same captain to a triumph on the part of Northern politics. Look and crew, a ship freighted under the same charter, over the catalogue: Fugitive Slave Law-Florida- the same instructions, we are to set our sails and steer Texas — Louisiana — Missouri Compromise — Kansas and Nebraska—every where the triumph is Southern. Now, I ask any intelligent, candid man, on what basis he can found his expectation that the next ment and failed, why do we go back to risk ourselve fifty years are to be essentially different from the in the same circumstances? There is an old proverb

states:nanlike is the letter of Mr. Giddings than that set out from the same point, with the same pilot, of of Mr. Wilson! How much more profound is his course we shall come up at the same harbor-Guines understanding of the philosophy of the reform move- a slave-trading, piratical voyage. (Applause.) Yet ment! He has learned by the experience of twenty this is all Mr. Giddings proposes. There is to be no years of gallant battle in behalf of the right ;-it has new guarantee, no new form : he supposes us to go been the normal school of his heart. (Applause.) In back to '89, and then we are to say to the South. that school, he has been a diligent and willing pupil. 'Abolish slavery, or go off!' Why, gentlemen, our His letter begins by tracing historically the influence fathers were as good men as we are likely to have of the government, and he says that, tested by the when we get to that fabled point; and our fathers whole past, the government is a failure; that the tried to say that very thing, but it stuck in their government is destructive of all the noble purposes throats. Gouveneur Morris prayed them on his knees for which it was instituted. Mark how strong the to say it, and they would not. With 70,000 slaves, language! It is just what Adams said, that the 'an- and no cotton, they could not articulate so much deimating spirit of the Federal Government, since 1830, cision; are you quite sure that with 4,000,000 slaves, had been to extend and perpetuate slavery.' Giddings and the cotton crop, we shall all refuse to say any thing comes to the same conclusion-'it is destructive of all else? Massachusetts, in 1789, refused to say it; who the noble purposes for which it was founded.'

right place. He is a statesman worthy of the name, the same circumstances, ninety-nine times and for this reason: he knows the excellent use of just such a movement as this, outside and beneath his

I except, therefore, to the philosophy of Mr. Gibnot know it, or has been frightened out of the wil- is more true appreciation of our movement in it than lingness to confess it by the catechism of Mr. Brown, in all the rest. He understands himself and the cause not the creator of public opinion, but merely the user of an odious Disunionist than any other man. He is of that which we are to create for him. The politi- not ashamed of his natural parent. The maple leaf cian merely represents the average of present opinion; Giddings is not ashamed of the root Garrison. he has usually no heart, often no time, and seldom (Loud applause.) He knows the root whereon he any power, to plant the seeds of a better future of grew, and the soil out of which he sprung, and he is

that we are all free here. No man has any thing to and leave the door open. That is his policy, and gain or lose from the meeting. The platform, especi- there is nothing in it. Dissolution is the simple and ally, has lost all the reputation it ever had; and hav- only remedy. We tried the experiment with Washing thrown off this burden, it can run the race of in- ington, and Rutledge, and Jay, and Wythe, and Morvestigation totally unfettered. There is the great use ris, the best men of the nation-it has failed. We of such meetings. You go into a political meeting, tried it when the country was comparatively poor-it and Mr. A. cannot avow his own sentiments-he is failed. We are to try it again with the children of afraid of hurting the election of Mr. B. I know the the Cushings, the Pierces, the Buchanans, and the American statesmen who have emphatically confessed Marcys, with wealth rolling in like a flood, and that they had not enjoyed the luxury of speaking smothering all public virtue with temptation,-we are their minds for twenty years. Of course, men moving to try it with an empire lopping to one side with anin such fetters cannot create public opinion on such a nexation,-and there is not half the chance that we subject as slavery. Why did Mr. Wilson write such shall succeed the second time even half as well as a letter to this Convention? He wants to use it when at first. Disunion says, 'Change the circumstances, he is next attacked in the Senate. It was not written before you start on the voyage." for Worcester, but for the Washington Union. Yes, But all we ask of you to-night is, simply to take the he desires to have us repudiate him. One of the matter into consideration. While you go on with keenest lobbying members of the Fremont party came your politics, still, in the depth and silence of your home from Pennsylvania, before election, and asked own hearts, ask yourselves, 'Is this effectual, after me to urge Mr. Garrison to write an article against all? Men that are afraid to utter their own senti-Fremont as bitter as he could make it. 'It will be ments-can they be trusted? Men who write letters, worth a thousand votes to him,' said he; 'I know the not as answers to communications received, but as very Districts where he will gain as many.' These preparation for defence against future attacks-are are the politician's plans-I am not finding fault with they to be trusted? I came to this meeting because them; but Giddings is more than a politician. He it is one where each man is allowed to launch out and recognizes the fact that, outside and beyond his meth- sound on and on in this attempt to seek out a remedy od, a wider, broader, deeper movement is necessary, for a great national evil. No man is obliged to take which shall prepare for crises yet to come; and al- the shibboleth of Union on his lips to begin with. though he cannot come on this platform, he is willing When a nation is at fault, when sagacity is at fault, to say, 'God speed, gentlemen! I do not see things the best policy is to seek counsel and advice every from your point of view, but it may be good and per- where. We cannot make crises, but we can prepare haps necessary; and though at present my convictions for them. We cannot hurry on a question like this may differ from yours, go ahead, and God bless you!' God in his Providence lets the South give us the Such a politician as that is worthy to stand and do texts; all we have to do is to preach the sermons the work of to-day; and you may be certain, that Brooks is the best of texts-the first verse of the ne when another day dawns, he will do the work of to- Gospel of Liberty. I say, we cannot create crises morrow also.

it not to be afraid of something stronger and wider, more reckless and aggressive, than itself. The Republican party shrinks from the reputation of being aggressive; but the only strength of a minority is in Disunion, in the sense we use it, but it is a certain attack. The mistake, as it seems to me, with the Re- union with the slaves. I object. His object, uncov publicans in Congress is, that they act only on the de-fensive. I know but one man, and that is SEWARD, United States Government, and then repudiate the who is wise enough to understand this. He never present State Government of South Carolina, and set defends his course, rarely if ever explains his position, up another-that of the blacks. But he is to do it and never apologizes. If you are one man fighting through the present political organization of the three, do nothing but strike every head you see (ap- States. Massachusetts cannot go down bodily to put plause); aggression—attack—the blows thick and down South Carolina and set up the slaves; it is to be

fast, not stopping to say what you mean or why you sion is the strength of a minority always, and especi-ally in a fight like ours. You go into a political cau-cus; it is not safe to discuss this deep, wide, radical question-you must count votes to-morrow. You cannot plant seeds for the harvest two or three years hence. What I ask of the Republicans is, to do their own work, and be kind enough to let us alone-to son know that, in the progress of events, another method may not be necessary? Giddings sees that it may be, and therefore he sends us a letter full of that deep, sympathetic, tolerant love of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, which, though he takes his own

on the Sumner outrage, can you find its parallel in Stand to the same forms as at present?" What for the French or English press, even at the time of the Why, he continues, 'We will purify ourselves; we bitterest hate between the two people. Look at that will get rid of the servility and vassalage that masters Senate! Almost every desk filled with revolvers;— us as a nation; we will redeem the government to as your statesmen leave the Capitol, their friends look what it was in '89.' What then? Then we are to watchfully after them, expecting some dastard as- say to the slaveholders in the separate States, 'If you sault; -- members of Congress walking the streets of will not abolish slavery, go out!' That is the pro-Washington with cocked pistols under their cloaks ;— gramme. Look at it! We are to stay just where we and that is the government, the boasted result of forty thousand pulpits, innumerable free schools, and a cleansed the Union, (a South so rotten that it will no model Constitution, for sixty years! Even when it had reached its nadir of infamy, as we thought, in done that, we are to say to this very South, 'Purify Webster, Calhoun and Clay, no decent member ever yourselves, free your slaves, or go off! ' Pray, Mr. carried a pistol into the Senate chamber; but it is Giddings, what help is this perpetual sere of the the most extravagant heroism or the most thoughtless heedlessness to go there without one now. The Senselves? What is the use of staying in the Union for ate is claimed as the bright consummate flower of the the next twenty years, merely to clean ourselves, at country. Such, then, is your Senate-such, then, is the risk of breaking up at last? Why not come out This corrupt South will not, the government of one, of an harmonious, na- cannot help us much in such an effort. I humbly South Carolina, said to be the holder of thirteen hun- Mr. Brooks, she would cleanse herself full as quickly. dred slaves, the richest man in his State, has to come (Applause.) If the only purpose is purification, what as far north as Providence before he dares confess that help is the South in that process? None at all. She he disapproves the conduct of Brooks. I have been is a minus quantity, as they say in mathematics. Mr. told by members of Congress, that he never peeped Giddings's philosophy is at fault. If he will only or muttered his dissent at Washington. The wealthi- cut himself off, and let the South go at once, he will est man in South Carolina dares not cross the path of purify the North much quicker than if he continues her representative bully! What perfect vassalage of surrounded by the perpetual temptation of the South social and public life to the rowdyism of that drunken The very act of Disunion is half purification. Sup row that we call the House of Representatives!

In these letters which we have received, men proother should sicken in consequence of the corrupting fess to look for great success from certain political ef- influence of the dead body he was compelled to drag the past-that is fair judgment, within certain limits. Don't cut the ligament; let it remaintill your health expect the future to be essentially different from the That is exactly Mr. Giddings's philosophy. And, past. Point me to one single success in the past, on the Northern side. I know of but one that can be his process, he is to risk Disunion, which is the only

in England, 'it is only the fool who strikes his foot How much more frank, candid, honorable and twice against the same stone.' If we undertake to knows that Massachusetts, in 1875, will do better? I respect the heart of J. R. Giddings-it is in the We are creatures of the circumstances about us. In

own. I am sorry to say that HENRY WILSON does DINGS; yet it is the best letter in the bunch. There Mr. Giddings knows this, that standing there, he is better, and he is better able to bear the neighborhood not ashamed to own it. Having had his horse stolen, Mr. President, the use of such meetings as these is, he proposes to put the animal into the same stable, but we can prepare for them. Our object in this That is the work I ask of a political party. I ask movement is to prepare public opinion for the future

My friend STEPHEN FOSTER proposes a certain po-

you would have seen the bull-dog of the Empire Massachusetts to do the same act, how the Washing nia Avenue in twenty-four hours. Massachusetts tremble as if the Tennessee slaves had really risen in had been beaten so often that she did not know how revolt! to do any thing but whine. Do you think the Em- Cherish these meetings; spread them; repeat them pire State would have so borne it? I believe not; in defiance of parties and partisan leaders; sound on ive hundred men would have found their way to in the discussion of this question; let the plumme Washington in twenty-four hours. What we want is down; try all the formulas of logic; it may be that to prepare for another such crisis. For another such at last, as in the Arabian story, some fortunate tongue outrage, we can create a public opinion ready to say, may pronounce, accidentally, the magic charm that 'Thus far, and no farther! We send you no more will make the door of the Bastile fly open. You Senators.' If the Supreme Court undertakes to an- have only to go on. I claim the right to investigate nihilate the decision in the Med case, of which Massa- Growl, Mr. Wilson, if you will, you cannot stop my chusetts is so proud, we can, if we do our duty for a Yankee right to ask questions. I got it from the old couple of years, put such a Chief Justice on the hulk of the Mayflower; it was planted on Plymouth bench of Massachusetts as will defy the Supreme Rock, and there it stands; and as long as a Yankee Court, and put Massachusetts judicially out of the tongue wags, there never shall be a sin so popular, so

familiarize men with the argument, to let them know in the State. (Loud applause.) the current of the fight, to let them anticipate the probable contingencies of events, and be prepared for them. What could have been nobler in Massachusetts than to have said, when Charles Sumer came North, 'The Seaste will vindicate her own walls from blood, before Massachusetts sends her valued tation,' and was handled in a masterly manner, but from blood, before Massachusetts sends her valued sons to sit in them? We can create a public opinion that will be at boiling heat enough to do it, when next the occasion comes. We need not fear but we shall have crises enough. The madness of the victim (taken in early life upon his admission to the Massachusetts sends her valued we were disappointed. We had heard much relating to Wendell Phillips—the Garrisonian abolitionist, the bigoted, treasonable, self-righteous fanatic,—the man who, rather than adhere to his oath, taken in early life upon his admission to the Massachusetts sends her valued was mandred in a massachy mandred i

do not believe I shall ever go there. As far as my cate nervous temperament, an embodiment of the memory goes, I never did go. It was an accidental most refined of human sensibilities. His manner is memory goes, I never did go. It was an accidental most renned or human sensionities. His manner is abstinence for some years, but a purposed one for years afterwards. With due care, we may, with the present state of things, arouse the nation,—if you will concise, expressive, and tastefully select. He has been called an infidel, and the charge he does not been called an infidel, and the charge he does not

ERETT; and although he has not, and never had, any and humanity are on your side. thing but a muscle where usually there is a heart to keep the blood flowing, yet you know he is the 'Plato of Massachusetts'-scholarship in its highest formthe bright consummate flower in the republic of letlæ, went from city to city, and from State to State, and 'remembered to forget' that Washington ever ling to certify to his sanity, and uttered an anti-slavery word! That is the result of though an abolitionist, he is not the the Union—it takes the main-spring out of scholar-ship. So with Pierront, when he published that The lecture was universally admired. Its clear, second edition of his never-to-be-forgotten 'First-Class Book,' and dated the preface on the day An-thour Rivers with his tree thousand believes the profile of the lecturer, and the beauty of his elecution, thony Burns, with his two thousand body-guard, was carried out of Boston, and hoped the public would be pleased with the alterations he had made,—leaving out every anti-slavery word! That is your Union! Shall we not tell these facts?—shall we not talk about them? Shall we not ask whether these are the accishall we not tell these facts;—snan we not talk about them? Shall we not ask whether these are the acciding his argument, and full of common sense. He call in his argument, and full of common sense. He is not the man one would call a fanatic, and certainly cannot be suspected of want of intellect. Therefrom we learn the moral that all abolitionists. Pierponts? Who shall say that the temptation that bowed down Pierpont, with the laurels of fifty well-cate their principles and purposes, we may not, in fought fields on his brow, shall not prove omnipotent over all our literary men in the future? Are we not at liberty to prepare an anti-slavery feeling, inevitable, aggressive, intelligent, determined to be stopped by no obstacle, frightened by no superstitious reverence, but to reach the hovels of the Carolinas, no

Lord North. Old Dr. Beecher used to say that he

liked Calvinism, because Calvin had the same objections thrown at him that were thrown at St. Paul. ville (Ky.) Chronicle says: Then Garrison is John Hancock come in a new

done by the National Government. He wants, there- What I want to do, in regard to this question of fore, to retain that Government for one purpose, as Wilson wants it for another. I object to both. You mever can get, in fifty years, a majority of this nation in favor of a dissolution of the Union. I do not exercise to the manufacture of the Union. I do not exercise to the manufacture of the Union. I do not exercise to the manufacture of the Union of the Union. I do not exercise to the union of the Union. I do not exercise to the union of the Union of the Union. I do not exercise to the union of the Union pect it. If you number up thirty-one States and ple of Massachusetts, and when that is done, leave twenty-five millions of people, you will never get a events to stereotype it into practice. I do not believe majority in our time. In the vast confusion of the in attempting to cover the whole nation with the same complicated interests of our great nation, we cannot tell when we can redeem it. But this we can do. Wisconsin so that she stands a rebellious State to-day tell when we can redeem it. But this we can do.

God be thanked! this nation is made up of thirtyone independent sovereignties. If we can pick off
ought to be hung as a traitor. He never will be one, we break the arch. Do you suppose that, if She is so much in the gristle, that men do not mind SEWARD had been assaulted as SUMNER was, that you her as they would a State that had hardened, as Burke would have seen the spaniel Massachusetts? No; says, into the bone of manhood. If you could ge State. She would have hung Brooks on Pennsylva- ton Union would abuse her, and chivalrous Virginia

deeply planted, so omnipotent, nor so delusive to the Mr. President, these are the crises for which we ambition of Senators, that it can bribe every Yankee can prepare. We only want public opinion ready for tongue to keep still; and if there be but one wagging, In order to get it, we do not want letters like it will yet call the travelling courage of Yankeed HENRY WILSON'S, we want Conventions like this, to back, and make us worthy to keep Bunker Hill still

WENDELL PHILLIPS

God's hand is ready to strike will yield us them abundantly.

Men ask how we expect to dissolve the Union, except by the ballot-box. I expect to have it dissolved for me. I do not expect to go to the ballot-box. I do not believe I shall ever go there. As far as my present state of things, arouse the nation,—if you will only take away the timidity of some Senators, and the caution, whispered caution of some Republican leaders, and let Yankee tongues way loose, at least at home, if not at Washington. If we pay them three thousand dollars a year for speaking half their minds at Washington, at least let it purchase us the liberty of speaking the whole of our own at home.

We can prepare for these events in the future by weighing the Union,—by taking down its high pretensions,—by letting the gas out of the balloon that has been blown up by the fuming pretensions of many aspirants for office, which, thank God! they never got,—by taking down this lofty picture, and looking at it, not in the glare of gas, but in the cool daylight of a clear conscience. Then look on the other side of the medal: see what Disunion means; see what it will bring to bear upon the slave himself, upon the independence of Northern minds. I spoke of John Pierron this afternoon. Take such a man as Event and although he has not, and never had, any

From the Yonkers IN Y.1 Examiner. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A very large audience assembled in the Lyceum ters. What a slave he is! He undertook to tell the story of Washington, whose great claim on the grati-the most ultra of the Garrisonian school of abolistory of Washington, whose great claim on the gratitude of the universe,—at this hour, when the world,
marshalled into two great parties, rushes to battle on
the greatest question of the age, that of bondage,—it
is that, though sunk in the corruption of a criminal
institution, and dying in its embrance, he dared to
leave on record an emphatic and eloquent protest
against the crime from which he was never able to
struggle away; and yet the 'Plato of Massachusetts,'

struggle away; and yet the 'Plato of Massachusetts,'

with the most embittered dislike, and looked upon
him as little removed from a madman. We are whose feet had been baptized in the soil of every bat-the field of Freedom, from Bunker Hill to Thermopy-ten field of Freedom, from Bunker Hill to Thermopy-tain the same contempt and disapprobation for his anti-slavery theories as before, ye

one indiscriminate condemnation, embrace the many pure-hearted and noble-minded men, whom an overicuteness of moral sensibility may have impelled into their ranks.

From the Newburyport Herald. THE DEATH PENALTY

matter how many parchments are stretched over their doors?

That is all we ask of you. It is nothing very courageous, after all. You will only have to eat up a parchment which your fathers blurred,—only to eat the bitter words which they ought never to have written,—only to walk backward and cover their shame. Who believes—I do not—that Sanuel Adams, if he lived to-day, would be found closeted with Robert C. Winthor? No, he would be here, the loudest yelper of us all. (Loud applause.) If he could make himself heard, he would rap on every panel of that vault, and ask us to believe, at least, in the sincerity of his truth to freedom, and to feel that he never intended, never labored for, such a history and the distribution of the piracy of the African slave trade, and when we had before us the deep and murders, ignorance, want and violence, are everally and the provided that he never intended, never labored for, such a history and the first part of the level in the State Senate for several days, upon the report of a committee taking away from convicts the grant of life for one year after committing a capital offence. The reason for the reported action was the murder of the Warden and Deputy Warden of the State Prison, which seemed to deprive a part of the community, and some of our grave Senators among the number, of their reason—as the terrible crimes might well do; and they have shown more a desire to be revenged than discreetly to protect life by their action. We had begun to question whether there was not a tendency in our society to barbarism, when we had seen a large class in one extremity of the country calling for the legalization of the piracy of the African slave trade, and when we had before us the deep and murders, ignorance, want and violence, are every and the provided that the provided that the part of the community and some of our grave Senators among the number, of their reason—as the terrible crimes might well do; and they have shown more a desire to be revenged than discreetly to protect life b matter how many parchments are stretched over their Has been the subject of debate in the State Senate he never intended, never labored for, such a history as that of the last sixty years. To think this is showing only a decent respect to the purposes of the fathers. Charles Summer says that the fathers of the highest ranks of society; and this recommendation ing only a decent respect to the purposes of the latters. Charles Sumner says that the fathers of the Revolution meant that Liberty should have the support of this nation. If they did, we, Mr. President, are helping out their good intentions. We simply propose to take them at their word, and since their scaffolding has failed to put up the majestic cathedral they intended to rear, we will put up a better scaffolding, and by and by we shall see the true cross glittering at the top.

We have a right to abolish and change governments—certainly we have. 'Treason I' Who was it said it was treason? It ought to be. Treason runs in the blood that flowed out on Bunker Hill. I hope we shall never submit to inoculation to avoid the disease. The dog runs naturally to water; so the Yankee runs naturally to treason,—trenson to any institution that seeks to gag his lips. When a man's lips shape themselves easily to the cry of 'Traitor,' I know he is a regular descendant of George the Third and Lord North. Old Dr. Beecher used to say that he

HIGH PRICE OF NEGRO PROPERTY. The Clarks-

Then Garrison is John Hancock come in a new body, for he stirs up the same objections that were raised against him; and tried by that test, our movement is the same cause with that of our fathers, only cropped out in a new place.

"During the past week, a great many negroe have been sold; more, perhaps, than were ever sold here before, in so short a time. Generally they have sold high. Some negro women brought upwards of \$1300. Many negro men brought from \$1600 to \$2500."

AYER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the inteviscera to purify the blood and stimulate it is
healthy action. They remove the obstructions of
stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the
stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the
and, by restoring their irregular action to health, on
wherever they exist, such derangements as are the
sauses of disease. An extensive trial of their viriby Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown of
dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were
not substantiated by persons of such exalted pois
and character as to forbid the sujicion of ush
Their certificates are published in my American Alma
which the Agents below named are pleased to fur
free to all inquiring.

which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Contiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Pills, and the cur of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

For Dyspersia, which is sometimes the cause of Costiceness, and always uncomfortable, take mild doese—from one to four—to stimulate the semands and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the heartburn, boshyburn, and soulburn of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it is gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or Morbid Inaction of the Bom els, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength ar estored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSRA, PRIN

in the Stomach, Back, or Nide, take from four to pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficient take more the next day until they do. These plaints will be swept out from the system. Don't these and their kindred disorders because your stem is foul.

these and their Aintieu distances because your stemach is foul.

For Scrotula, Ervsipelas, and all disease of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and some have been healed up by the purging and purifug effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases, which seemed to saturate the whole system, have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pineses bletches, ulcera, sorre, and all or saved.

To Punify the Blood, they are the best medicine to discovered. They should be taken freely and freever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the sceda of inexable discases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable curs which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Billows Affects are from some derappropriate sitting to reduce the state of the st

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bilious Affections arise from some derangement—either torpolity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Toroisity and congestion, this is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the atomach causes the life to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Contiveness, or, alternately, costiveness and diarrhors, prevails. Fereiths typitoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sieep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe sometimes there is severe and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sicep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the howeis sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious diarrhem, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remore the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEWAMISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Feers are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Fills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the boweis gently, but freely.

ently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.,

THEODORE METCALF & CO.. Boston; BROWN & PRICE, Salem ;

H. H. HAY, Portland;

J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.; And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine every

Heralds of Freedom.

'TRUTH, LOVE, JUSTICE.'

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY C. H. BRAINARD,

124 WASHINGTON STREET, MAGNIFICENT lithographic Print, with the

· Champions of Freedom,' in which are presented the Portraits of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, RALPH WALDO EMERSON. GERRIT SMITH, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. SAMUEL J. MAY.

These Portraits have been drawn in the highest style of the art by that unrivalled French arist, L. Grozelier, from daguerreotypes taken expressly for the purpose, and are the most faithful likenesses of the distinguished originals ever presented to the public.

TRICE, \$1 00.

The A copy of this admirable Print will be sent to any part of the United States, by mail, free of possage, and in a safe manner, at the same price it is selling in Boston—\$1.50. The companion to this, the Champions of Frieddom,' will be sent to order on the same terms, and in the same manner.

Address C. H. BRAINARD, 124 Washington Street, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator. eet, or W. C. NELL, office of The Liberator

DISSOLUTION COPARTNERSHIP. EUBEN H. OBER retires from our firm this The business of the firm will be settled by either of the late partners. Those indebted will please call and adjust the same as soon as possible.

DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER, THOMAS SMITH.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1857.

The business hereafter will be carried on under the style of MOREY & SMITH, who will continue to manufacture Block Tin and Britannin Ware; will also keep on hand a general assortment of Glas and Japanned Ware, at Nos. 5 and 7 Haverhill street, and would solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed on the late firm. DAVID B. MOREY,

THOMAS SMITH. Boston, January 1, 1857.

The United States Constitution, AND ITS PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES.

THE Constitution a Pro-Slavery Compact; or, Extracts from the Madison Papers, etc.
Wender Prillers. Third Edition, Enlarged, 18 mo. 208 pages. Just published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at 21 Cornhill, Boston. Also, at the Anti-Slavery Offices in New York and Philadelphia. Price, in cloth, 50 cts.; in thick paper covers, 374.

and Philadelphia. Frice, in the paper covers, 373.

Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of its postage, vis. forty-four cents for those in paper covers, sixty cents for those in cloth. Address the Anti-Slavery Office, 1298 Nasan street, N. Y. 21 Cornhill, Boston, or 138 Nassau street, N. Y. Boston, Feb. 1.

EVE NTI-SLAV ROBERT

THE

TERMS , in advanc Five cop ollans, if pa ting to the directed, (re Adverti ed three tin The Ag

ansylvania, ties are auth The fol of the RAY LORING, d WENDELL WM. LI

> REFUG THE FRE TO BE It is no longroes ought t

VOL.

lead weight general syste The condit calls for a ch than the gen lation deman extinction of only problem system be ri are but two of sending a selling those To requir require that other and North are r they themse the same ste munity in v

cept as slaves cannot susta civilization,

ndage and

pen arms, skin and the If he refi North, then the reasoning of into slavaserted her izing his sal The princip The princip acted upon, measure wh 55,000 free would produ sabject to who should

There are a which is a slave populiculture of South imme there now

withstandir the nation and vi(per the United

gatherings is some rea in the centre. Worcester ly entitled shall find properly shall find property in the vicin the vicin believe that are not like